

Modern Copper Coins
of the
MUHAMMADAN STATES
of
Turkey, Persia, Egypt,
Afghanistan,
Morocco,
Tripoli,
Tunis,
etc.



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Preface

This book was called into being through my inability to ascribe the small coin figured on the title page. For this purpose I visited the Medals room at the British Museum, thinking to locate the mint and rules with very little trouble, but to my surprise found it by no means an easy task. Every facility was granted me by the sympathetic custodians, to enable me to compare my coin with other coins and various engravings but all to no purpose. Many numismatic friends too from time to time have seen it but the attribution of the little coin up to the present remains an unsolved problem, and must remain so until a similar one comes to light bearing the missing part of the inscription. During this period I was most forcibly struck with the meagre amount of information published on Muhammedan copper coins, and the still smaller number of engravings of them.

Two of the Oriental Catalogues of the British Museum certainly touch on this subject but they are almost too scientific to understand unless one happens to be studying Arabic especially when the reading on the coin differs from the book and the illustrations are few and far between. There are not many English collectors who would care to learn Arabic in order to decipher these inscriptions therefore for a book on this subject to be of much use every coin in it should be illustrated and an efficient description given. With these facts thrust, as it were before me the idea occurred to me to make a handy little text book for the use of myself and any numismatic friend who like myself might be interested but like myself was unable to locate his coins when they bore their inscriptions in Arabic.

With this object in view and to get together the drawings in this work (as well as the descriptions) I have worked a long steadily for nearly 1 1/2 years and gradually brought it into its present form. The greater part of the drawings

are from the coins in the British Museum (mostly uncatalogued) a large number from Mr B F Howarth (author of 'Colonial coins and tokens') Mr Howland Wood (American Numismatic Socy, Brookline Mass) and various other friends. The remainder are from my own cabinet and from engravings in the works of Neumann Neugros, Katscher, and the sale catalogue of the Fürst Robert collection.

Many grateful thanks to Mr Grueler and his colleagues at the British Museum for their hearty cooperation and sympathy with my efforts to Dr W Codrington (of the Royal Numismatic and Royal Asiatic Societies) for correcting and revising the Arabic inscriptions on the MS and other assistance, to Mr Howland Wood for the loan of Ottoman and other coins, and also to Mr Daniel F Howarth who besides lending me coins and books, has with his ever ready help and genial advice largely contributed to my bringing this work to a successful issue.

W H Valentine

Abbreviations used

- | | |
|-------|---|
| OS | Ottoman Sultan's Catalogue of Oriental coins in B M vol V |
| BM | British Museum. When followed by a number in the Turkish section BM refers to the preceding volume in the Turkish section vol V, when alone simply that the coin belongs there. |
| SP | State of Persia Catalogue of the coins of the State of Persia in the British Museum |
| N | Neumann Neugros Beschreibung der bekanntesten Numismen |
| L | Dr Lergros Essai de classification de la Géorgie |
| R | C F Katscher Die Münzen der Persen Nov 20 1771 |
| F | A simple catalogue of the Fürst Robert collection |
| Kat | Dr Katscher Numismatische Coins |
| D F H | Daniel F Howarth |
| H W | Howland Wood |
| N M | Neumann Neugros Catalogue of the coins of the State of Persia |

Sundry terms.

Tughra, This figure represents the sign manual of the sultan in the form of a monogram containing the words Sultan X son of Sultan X Khan and an unknown word also in addition

Tamgha, A Tatar word meaning, an official seal, brand, (for cattle) or stamp

Zarb = ضرب struck, minted or coined

Fi = في in, at.

Falus = فلوس literally copper money

Sanat = سنه year, date.

Se = س generally connected to the mint name as س - se Fas meaning in, of or at. Eg.

'*Az nasrat* = ع نصره - May his victory be glorious

Khallad mulkah = ملكه - May his Kingdom flourish

Sultan = سلطان - King, emperor.

Khan = خان - Prince, lord

'Aam = عام year in Moorish coins

Arabic alphabet

NAME	ISOLATE	FINAL	MIDDLE	INITIAL	Arabic	NAME	ISOLATE	FINAL	MIDDLE	INITIAL	Arabic
Alif	ا	ا	ا	ا	a	Bad or jad	ب	ب	ب	ب	b
Ba	ب	ب	ب	ب	b	Ta	ت	ت	ت	ت	t
Ta	ت	ت	ت	ت	t	Do or jo	د	د	د	د	d
Tha	ث	ث	ث	ث	th	Qaf	ق	ق	ق	ق	q
Jim	ج	ج	ج	ج	j	Ka	ك	ك	ك	ك	k
Ha	ح	ح	ح	ح	h	Ta	ط	ط	ط	ط	ta
Ka	ك	ك	ك	ك	k	Ya	ي	ي	ي	ي	y
Dal	د	د	د	د	d	Zay	ز	ز	ز	ز	z
Rasul	ر	ر	ر	ر	r	Lam	ل	ل	ل	ل	l
Re	ر	ر	ر	ر	r	Meem	م	م	م	م	m
ra	ر	ر	ر	ر	r	Nun	ن	ن	ن	ن	n
in	ن	ن	ن	ن	n	Waw	و	و	و	و	w
Sh	ش	ش	ش	ش	sh	Ya	ي	ي	ي	ي	y
Had	ه	ه	ه	ه	h	Qaf	ق	ق	ق	ق	q

Arabic numerals

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	٦	٧	٨	٩	٠

Fractions in words

Quarter	ربع	Quarter	ربع
Half	نصف	Half	نصف
Third	ثلث	Third	ثلث

Note that Arabic is read from right to left i.e. in the opposite direction to our own characters, whilst the numerals run from left to right as for instance

History of Turkey.

The earliest notice of the Turks or Turcomans in history occurs about the year 700 A.D., when they from some obscure retreat in Hind Asia came south to Persia and spreading westward gradually formed the large dominion known as the Seljuk Empire which included besides their other possessions, the whole of Persia Armenia and Syria and thus extended from the shores of the Mediterranean on the west to the borders of China on the east.

After the death of Mahomet Shah under whose sovereignty the empire attained its greatest prosperity, the unity of the empire was dissolved through the internal dissensions caused by many rival candidates. About the year 1224 a tribe of Turks wandered into Armenia under the leadership of an Ertoghrul who assisting Ala ud din the Son of the ruler of Scorus to defeat an invading host of Mongols received from the grateful victor a grant of some rich plains around Samsat. Here Ertoghrul son of Ertoghrul and founder of the present dynasty of the Ottomans was born became the most powerful Emir in Western Asia and extended his dominions at the expense alike both of Turks and Greeks.

Just before his death 1261 his son took Bursa which became the Asiatic capital of the Ottomans. With Ertoghrul son of Ertoghrul the empire really begins for he it was who threw off the allegiance to the Seljuk sultan at Scorus attended the Ottoman rule over Anatolia and first made good a footing in Europe. Here on the reigns of Murad they made swift advance formed Gallipolis into a compact power hemmed in what was left of the Greek Empire and established their capital at Adrianople in 1361.

Bayazid completed his father's conquests in Bulgaria ravaged Bosnia and made Servia and Wallachia tributary changing his title from that of Emir to Sultan, but to

Mechammad II was reserved the crowning triumph of
Othmanli power, namely, the taking of the Imperial city
(Constantinople) and the overthrow of Greek nationality
1453 In the reign of Suleyman I the power may be said
to have reached its culmination for at this period or
shortly after it attained its greatest dimensions It
included in Europe European Turkey, Greece and the greater
part of Hungary, in Asia, all Asia minor Armenia
Georgia Daghestan West Kurdistan Syria Cyprus and
the chief part of Arabia, in Africa, Egypt Tripoli Tu-
nis and Algiers, while the Khanates of the Crimea, the
principalities of Wallachia, Moldavia and Transyl-
vania with the Republic of Ragusa were vassal states
From this time the vigour of the empire began to de-
cline and its history ceased to be that of a conquering
people Hungary and Podolia were lost to them by
the Barlowitz treaty of 1699 Austria secured parts of
Serbia, Bosnia and parts of Wallachia by the peace of
Passarowitz in 1718 and with Catherine II the advance
of Russia began The first war of her reign was in 17-
68 and ended with the famous treaty of Kainardgi
1774 Russia gained possession of Azov and the Ta-
tars of the Euxine were recognized as independent only
to be incorporated with Russia in 1783 During
the reign of Mahmud II Egypt under its viceroy, Mehem-
et Ali threw off the authority of the Porte (1811-32)
Serbia won freedom in 1826 to be followed by Greece in
1829 Roumania declared itself independent in 1877
This was confirmed by the treaty of Berlin 1878 which also
recognized the autonomy of Bulgaria In Africa too,
first possessions have dwindled France having an-
nexed Algiers in 1830 and has now a protectorate over
Tunisia as well Tripoli and Barca being all that
is now absolutely remaining as for the rule

of the Turkish sultans in that direction

Remarks on the coins of the Turks

To simplify the work of classifying these coins the Turkish Empire has been treated according to its geographical division, Turkey itself being taken first, and then followed by Egypt, Tunis, Algiers and Tripoli, the various types affected by these provinces suggesting also sufficient excuse for their arrangement if any were needed. The early Turkish copper coin known by the name of manglar was introduced by Murad I and circulated at the rate of sixteen to the Akhech but, owing to the continual debasement of the latter they eventually (in the reign of Ahmed II) became of equal value.

There is no doubt that many of the coins depicted in the plates though seemingly of pure copper were issued as an cheat and passed as silver coins at least in the last end of their use. This was immediately prior to the present reformed copper currency of para and piastre introduced by Abdul Medjid in 1260 AH.

Coins with a definite date and mint are naturally the most satisfactory. The first example giving these two essentials is No 17 which was struck in 527 at Brusa. No 19 shows us the first European manglar from the Adrianople mint and No 37 the earliest one from the then new capital of Constantinople. Among the many pieces which command our attention few have more claims than the one bearing a snake upon its obverse (No 28) and much conjecture has been caused by this peculiarity as no other purely Turkish coin (so far as known) bears an animal imprinted upon its surface. The reason is not far to seek. The Koran as expounded by the Turks strictly forbids them to draw copy or reproduce anything made by the Great

Another singular feature of this coin is that though issued by Muhammad II in 532 (AH) he was not the Sultan at that particular time. Owing to the country being invaded by the Hun

grows and others he felt compelled to ask his father (who
 had abdicated in the son's favour in 847) to come to his aid
 and that he returned away in 850 and continued
 to reign until his death in 858 whether Muhammad II
 reigned for another short intermediate period, we do not
 know. There is an inscription upon the obverse but it is
 not clear. The characters seem to form the mint name of
 Aqasuluk but with no degree of certainty we therefore get
 no help in this direction. The Muhammadans as men-
 tioned previously being inhibited from imitating or copy-
 ing anything in nature upon their coins sought to hide
 it by other means and for this purpose used geomet-
 ric designs with great skill and many of their quaint
 Arabesques may be seen on the plates, which testify to
 their artistic abilities in this direction. The mysterious
 double triangle or "seal of Solomon" is also frequently
 favoured. Amongst the legends or mottoes the two
 most generally used are "Shallad mulk" (or "Khalid
 Allah mulk") meaning "May He perpetuate his kingdom"
 (or "May God perpetuate his kingdom") and "Azz Nasrah"
 "may his victory be glorious." These pious phrases may be aptly
 compared with those on our own coinage of "Fides defensor"
 "Defender of the Faith" and "Deo gratia" "By the grace of God."

Turkish currency (present)

40 paras = 1 piastre or ghurush value (English) $\bar{2}\frac{1}{2}$

Turkish currency.

2 Tharab = 10 Durukh m 1146 8 = 8 Attokhs (silver) 1185
 1 " " 6 " 1141-3-9 = 4 " " 1186-91
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " 3 " 1144 5-50 = 2 " " 1187
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Tharab = 1 Asfer m 1188, 5 Asfer m 1189 & 4 Asfer m 1190

Later coinage consisted of -

The piastre or ghurush = 16 Tharab = 52 Asfer = 104 Durukh =
 1000 Kurbinas

Sultans of Turkey (OTTOMAN SULTANS)

	AD	AD
Osman I	1299	1299
Ertugrul bn Osman	1281	1326
Murad I bn Ertugrul	1281	1360
Bayezid I (Geldi) bn Murad	1292	1299
Suleiman I (Chelice) bn Bayezid	1306	1402
Murad II bn Suleiman (1st time)	1305	1402
Murad II bn Muhammad (1st time)	1324	1421
Murad II bn Murad (1st time)	1347	1443
Murad II (2nd time)	1350	1446
Muhammad II (2nd time)	1355	1451
Bayezid II bn Murad	1356	1451
Selim I bn Bayezid	1395	1512
Suleiman I bn Selim	1426	1520
Selim II bn Suleiman	1474	1566
Murad III bn Selim	1582	1574
Muhammad III bn Murad	1603	1595
Ahmad I bn Muhammad	1612	1603
Mustafa I bn Muhammad (1st time)	1626	1617
Othman II bn Ahmad	1627	1618
Mustafa I (restored)	1631	1622
Murad IV bn Ahmad	1632	1623
Ibrahim I bn Ahmad	1629	1640
Muhammad IV bn Ibrahim	1648	1648
Suleiman II bn Ibrahim	1649	1657
Ahmad II bn Ibrahim	1652	1691
Mustafa II bn Muhammad	1666	1695
Ahmad III bn Muhammad	1695	1703
Mahmud I bn Mustafa	1703	1730

	24	40
Osman III bin Mustafa	1168	1732
Mustafa III bin Ahmad	1171	1757
'Abd al Hamid I bin Ahmad	1187	1773
Selim III bin Mustafa	1203	1789
Mustafa IV bin 'Abd al Hamid	1222	1807
Mahmud II bin 'Abd al Hamid	1223	1808
'Abd al Medjid bin Mahmud	1255	1809
'Abd al 'Aziz bin Mahmud	1277	1861
Murad V bin 'Abd al Medjid	1293	1876
'Abd al Hamid II bin 'Abd al Medjid	1293	1876
Muhammad V bin	1327	1909

Turkish words

Adana	Adnanople The first European moral
Amud	The modern Great Salt in Armenia
Ayduluk	Now a village near the side of ancient Ephesus
Baghdad	The celebrated Baghdad, on the Tigris
Bornah	Now belongs to Austria
Brisak	Brousa in Anatolia the ancient capital
Bomest	Damascus The capital of Syria
Erivan	In Russian Armenia
Kaleb	Aleppo the great mart in North Syria
Jazair (al Jazair)	Algiers The capital of Algeria
Konstantinoyak	Constantinople
Mekka	Mecca in Arabia Muhammad's birth place
Kuwar Bardak	Port Bazar on the border of Serbia
Rotha	The modern Tishah and Edessa in Mesopotamia
Sera	Some Serae The capital of Syria (now Austria)
Terek	near Smyrna
Tripoli	The capital city of Tripoli, North Africa
Tunes	The capital city of Tunis North Africa
Van	The capital of Turkish Armenia

Turkish Empire .

Turkey
Egypt
Soudan
Tunis
Algiers
Tripoli

Morocco

Morocco
Fez
Rabat al Fakh
Al suayrah (Mogador)
Fetuan
Mequinas

British West Africa

Nigeria

Turkey

MURAD I 761 792 AH

- 1 مراد بن اورخان Murad bin Orkhan
 خلد الله ملكه Khallad Allah mulakat
 2 السلطان - خلد الله ملكه Al Sultan - Khallad Allah mulakat OS 86
- 2 Set sides مراد بن Murad bin
 اورخان Orkhan CS 87
- 3 مراد خان - عرصرص (Murad Khan Ayraruch)
 عرصرص ۷۹۰ - ۷۹۰ Ayraruch 790 CS 88

BAYAZID I 790 805 AH

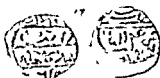
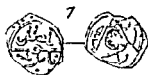
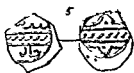
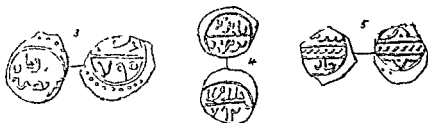
- 4 بايزيد - بن مراد Bayazid bin Murad
 خلد الله ملكه ۷۹۲ Khallad mulakat 792 CS 89
- 5 Bayazid Khan & Orkhan
 بايزيد خان - بايزيد خان Bayazid Khan & Orkhan CS 90
- 6 Bayazid Khan & Al Allah mulakat
 بايزيد خان - بايزيد خان Bayazid Khan & Al Allah mulakat HN
- 7 Sultan Bayazid & Orkhan
 سلطان بايزيد - سلطان بايزيد Sultan Bayazid & Orkhan CS 92
- 72 Bayazid & Orkhan HN

SULEIMAN CHELEBES 806 813 AH

- 8 Suleiman bin Bayazid
 سلطان سليمان بن بايزيد Suleiman bin Bayazid CS 97
- 9 Bayazid Khan & Al Allah mulakat 812 (restruct)
 بايزيد خان - بايزيد خان Bayazid Khan & Al Allah mulakat 812 (restruct) CS 99
- 10 Sultan Suleiman & Orkhan
 سلطان سليمان - سلطان سليمان Sultan Suleiman & Orkhan CS 99

MUHAMMAD I 805 824 AH

- 11 Muhammad bin Bayazid
 محمد بن بايزيد Muhammad bin Bayazid CS 101
- 12 السلطان - الملك الاعظم - محمد بن (بايزيد)
 Al Sultan al Malik al Azzam Muhammad bin Bayazid
 خلد الله ملكه و دوله ۸۱۳ Khallad mulakat wa dula 813 CS 102
- 13 Muhammad bin Bayazid (restruct) (Kombars 52)
 محمد بن بايزيد Muhammad bin Bayazid (restruct) (Kombars 52) CS 104
- 14 Sultan Muhammad
 سلطان محمد بن بايزيد Sultan Muhammad bin Bayazid & Orkhan CS 106
- 15 Muhammad bin Bayazid Khaghan
 محمد بن بايزيد خان Muhammad bin Bayazid Khaghan CS 107
- 16 Similar to 14 but incomplete & as 4 & 15 HN

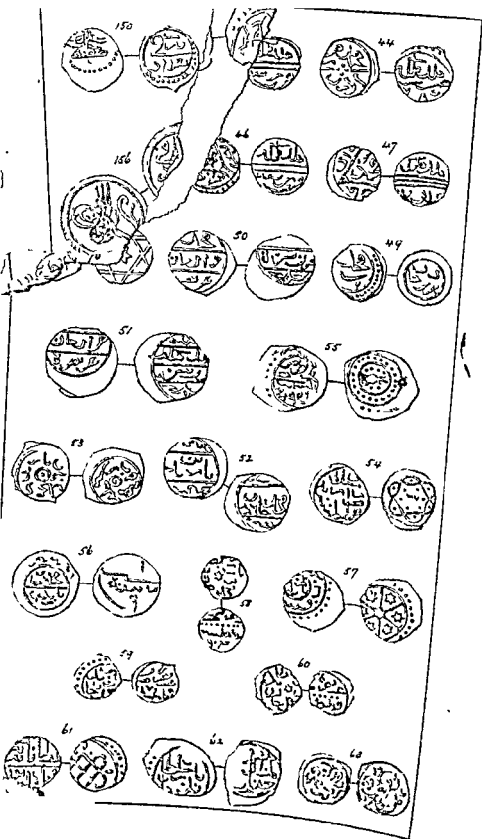


Turkey

MURAD II 824 855 AH

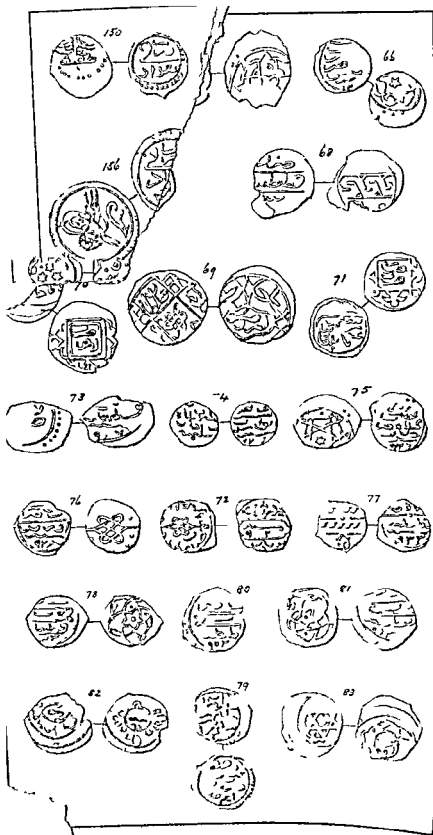
- | | | | |
|----|----------|--|--------|
| 17 | BRUSAH | سلطان مراد بن محمد خان ملکہ | |
| 18 | | Sultan Murad bin Muhammad Khan Khalid mulk | |
| | | مرتب در سده ۱۲۷۰ | |
| | | part Brusah Omar bin Shajah 827 | OS 110 |
| 19 | ADANA | مراد بن محمد خان Murad bin Muhammad Khan 832 | |
| | | part Adana 832 | OS 117 |
| 20 | BRUSAH | Murad bin Muhammad Khan | |
| | | part Brusah 836 | OS 112 |
| 21 | ADANA | similar reading part Adana 'Khalid' HN | |
| 22 | AYASULUK | ملکہ مرتب ایالتی ۸۳۸ | |
| | | Khalid mulk - part Ayasuluk | OS 115 |
| 23 | BRUSAH | Murad bin Muhammad Khan | |
| | | part Brusah 842 | OS 114 |
| 24 | | part Brusah 842 | WNV |
| 25 | KUWAR | Murad bin Muhammad Khan in form of Tugra | |
| | | part Kuwar | WNV |
| 26 | ADANA | similar part Ornament | OS 9 |
| 27 | | <u>MUHAMMAD II 855 886 AH</u> | |
| 28 | AYASULUK | توغرا ۸۵۵ Ayasuluk 852 | |
| | | part Ayasuluk, Muhammad bin Murad Khan | BN |
| 29 | ADANA | Sultan Muhammad bin Murad Khan | |
| | | part Adana 857 | OS 11 |
| 30 | | part Adana 857 | OS 11 |
| 31 | | part Adana 857 | OS 11 |
| 32 | BRUSAH | Murad bin Muhammad Khan | |
| | | part Brusah 857 | OS 112 |
| 33 | ADANA | Murad bin Muhammad Khan 858 | OS 117 |
| 34 | AYASULUK | Murad bin Muhammad Khan | |
| | | part Ayasuluk 858 | OS 115 |
| 35 | BRUSAH | part Brusah 858 | OS 112 |

36	BRUSAN	10-5-56-1	سلطان مراد بن	
37	CONSTANTINOPLE	Muht ² bin Murad	ن ² Khan Khallad mulk ²	
38	ADANA	Reading as 33	Stamps 827	OS 110
39	do	do	in Muht ² bin Murad 532	
40	do	13 rubles of last	Adana	OS 117
42	do	Muht ² bin Murad		
43	BRUSAN	Muht ² bin Murad	OS 112	
44	NO MINT	Muht ² bin Murad	Khallad mulk ²	NW
45	BRUSAN	Same reading as 43		
46	do	do		NW
47	ADANA	denarius but coins	Adana	NW
48	NO MINT	Muht ² bin Murad	Solomon seal	NW
49	do	Muht ² bin Murad	Khallad mulk ²	OS 114
50, 51	TIRAN	Muht ² bin Murad	Khallad mulk ²	OS 129
<u>BAYAZID II 885 918 AH</u>				
52	ADANA	Bayazid bin Murad	Muht ²	
53	BRUSAN	Bayazid bin Murad	Khallad mulk ²	OS 153
54	CONSTANTINOPLE	Bayazid bin Murad	Khallad mulk ²	NW
55	ANASSIR	Bayazid bin Murad	Khallad mulk ²	NW
56	BRUSAN	Bayazid bin Murad	Khallad mulk ²	OS 154
57	CONSTANTINOPLE	Bayazid bin Murad	Khallad mulk ²	SE
58	do	Bayazid bin Murad	Khallad mulk ²	OS 147
59, 60	do	Reading as last but without date		NW
61	NO MINT	Bayazid bin Murad	Khallad mulk ²	NW



Turkey

62	NO M M	Sultan Bayezid Khan		
63	do	same	سلطان مراد بن	
		<u>SELIM I 018 - 1566</u>	میرزا Khan Khalid Mullak	
64	CONSTANTINOPLE	مرمره دریا		
		Piyad Khan & Mustafa 027		OS 110
65	do	Mustafayah 022 & al	Mustafayah 032	
66	ANTIOCH	مرمره دریا	مرمره دریا	OS 117
		Samet canal 924 & al		
67	CONSTANTINOPLE	Mustafayah 031 al 925		OS 112
68	AMID	do all ornament in centre of part		
69	RUHA	Sultan Selim ben Bayezid Khan by part		
		& Kithen square by part		
70	do	Samet		
71	CONSTANTINOPLE	Mustafayah by part & al 920		
		<u>SULEIMAN I 1520 - 1566</u>		
72	CONSTANTINOPLE	Mustafayah canal 926 & ornament		OS 111
73	ANTIOCH	Sultan Selim ben Bayezid Khan by part		
		Mustafayah canal 925 - 926		
74	ALEPPO	Mustafayah canal 926 & ornament		OS 111
75	ADRIANA	Mustafayah canal 928 & ornament		OS 111
76	CONSTANTINOPLE	Mustafayah canal 929 & ornament		OS 111
77	do	Mustafayah canal 930 & ornament		OS 111
78	do	Mustafayah canal 931 & ornament		OS 111
79	do	Mustafayah canal 932 & ornament		OS 111
80	CONSTANTINOPLE	Mustafayah canal 933 & ornament		OS 111
81	do	Mustafayah canal 934 & ornament		OS 111
82	do	Mustafayah canal 935 & ornament		OS 111
83	do	Mustafayah canal 936 & ornament		OS 111

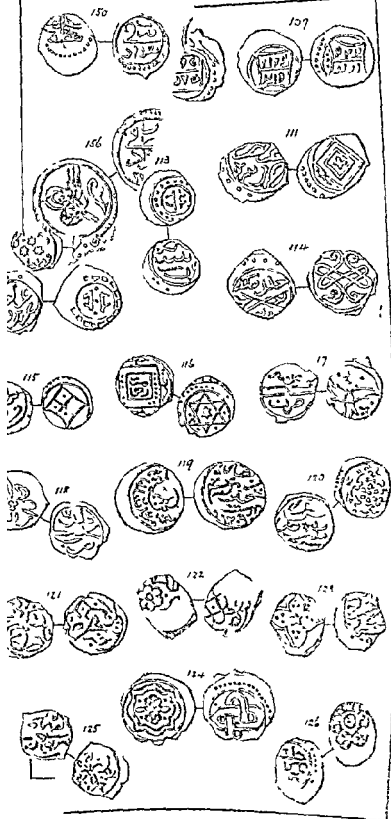


84	CONSTANTINOPLE	سلطان	سلطان مراد بن	
85	do	سلطان مراد بن	سلطان مراد بن	
86	do	سلطان مراد بن	سلطان مراد بن	
87	do	سلطان مراد بن	سلطان مراد بن	
88	do	سلطان مراد بن	سلطان مراد بن	
89	do	سلطان مراد بن	سلطان مراد بن	
90	do	سلطان مراد بن	سلطان مراد بن	
91	do	سلطان مراد بن	سلطان مراد بن	
<u>SELIM II 982 AH</u>				
92	do	سلطان مراد بن	سلطان مراد بن	
93	do	سلطان مراد بن	سلطان مراد بن	
<u>MURAD III 982 1003 AH</u>				
94	do	سلطان مراد بن	سلطان مراد بن	
95	do	سلطان مراد بن	سلطان مراد بن	
96	do	سلطان مراد بن	سلطان مراد بن	
97	do	سلطان مراد بن	سلطان مراد بن	
98	do	سلطان مراد بن	سلطان مراد بن	
99	do	سلطان مراد بن	سلطان مراد بن	
100	do	سلطان مراد بن	سلطان مراد بن	
<u>MUHAMMAD III 1000 12 AH</u>				
<u>MURAD IV 1012 1026 AH</u>				
101	do	سلطان مراد بن	سلطان مراد بن	
<u>MUSTAFA I 1027 1031 AH</u>				
102	do	سلطان مراد بن	سلطان مراد بن	
<u>OTMAN II 1027 1031 AH</u>				
103	do	سلطان مراد بن	سلطان مراد بن	
104	do	سلطان مراد بن	سلطان مراد بن	

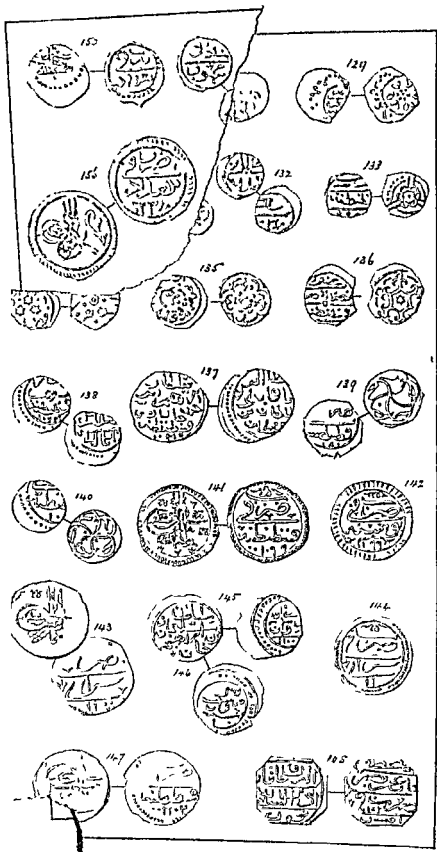
Turkische

84	CONSTANTINOPLE	سلطان = Sultan	
85	do	similar to 83	سلطان مراد = Sultan Murad
86	CONSTANTINOPLE	981 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	
87	BEZELIAN	987 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 110
88	CONSTANTINOPLE	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 117
89	do	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
90	do	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
91	do	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
<u>SELIM II 974 982 AH</u>			
92	do	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
93	CONSTANTINOPLE	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
<u>MURAD III 982 1003 AH</u>			
94	do	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
95	do	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
96	ALEPPO	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
97	do	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
98	DAMASCUS	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
99	CONSTANTINOPLE	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
100	do	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
<u>MURAD IV 1003 1024 AH</u>			
<u>MURAD V 1024 1025 AH</u>			
101	do	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
102	CONSTANTINOPLE	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
<u>OTMAN II 1025 1026 AH</u>			
103	do	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
<u>MURAD VI 1026 1027 AH</u>			
104	do	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
<u>MURAD VII 1027 1028 AH</u>			
105	do	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
<u>MURAD VIII 1028 1029 AH</u>			
106	do	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
<u>MURAD IX 1029 1030 AH</u>			
107	do	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
<u>MURAD X 1030 1031 AH</u>			
108	do	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
<u>MURAD XI 1031 1032 AH</u>			
109	do	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
<u>MURAD XII 1032 1033 AH</u>			
110	do	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
<u>MURAD XIII 1033 1034 AH</u>			
111	do	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
<u>MURAD XIV 1034 1035 AH</u>			
112	do	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
<u>MURAD XV 1035 1036 AH</u>			
113	do	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
<u>MURAD XVI 1036 1037 AH</u>			
114	do	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
<u>MURAD XVII 1037 1038 AH</u>			
115	do	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
<u>MURAD XVIII 1038 1039 AH</u>			
116	do	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
<u>MURAD XIX 1039 1040 AH</u>			
117	do	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
<u>MURAD XX 1040 1041 AH</u>			
118	do	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
<u>MURAD XXI 1041 1042 AH</u>			
119	do	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
<u>MURAD XXII 1042 1043 AH</u>			
120	do	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
<u>MURAD XXIII 1043 1044 AH</u>			
121	do	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
<u>MURAD XXIV 1044 1045 AH</u>			
122	do	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
<u>MURAD XXV 1045 1046 AH</u>			
123	do	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
<u>MURAD XXVI 1046 1047 AH</u>			
124	do	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
<u>MURAD XXVII 1047 1048 AH</u>			
125	do	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
<u>MURAD XXVIII 1048 1049 AH</u>			
126	do	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
<u>MURAD XXIX 1049 1050 AH</u>			
127	do	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
<u>MURAD XXX 1050 1051 AH</u>			
128	do	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
<u>MURAD XXXI 1051 1052 AH</u>			
129	do	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
<u>MURAD XXXII 1052 1053 AH</u>			
130	do	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
<u>MURAD XXXIII 1053 1054 AH</u>			
131	do	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
<u>MURAD XXXIV 1054 1055 AH</u>			
132	do	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
<u>MURAD XXXV 1055 1056 AH</u>			
133	do	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
<u>MURAD XXXVI 1056 1057 AH</u>			
134	do	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
<u>MURAD XXXVII 1057 1058 AH</u>			
135	do	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112
<u>MURAD XXXVIII 1058 1059 AH</u>			
136	do	994 new mosque built by Sultan Khalid multak	05 112

		TUNIS	
105	BAGHDAD	Under Persia	سلطان مراد بن
106	DAMASCUS	دما د سد مراد	دما د سد مراد
		COINS without date	OS 110
		with those of doubt	OS 117
107	8 9	These coins rare apparently	OS 112
110	ADANA	Adana	OS 112
111	TIREH	Azz narrak jart Tureh	OS 112
112	"	"	"
113	"	At least leaving out Azz narrak	"
114	HUNAR	Hunar	"
115	TIREH	Tureh	"
116	RUHA	Ruha	"
117	"	"	"
118	HALEB	Halet	"
119	"	Similar to a coin of Osman II OS 309 if so would be	"
120	"	A double struck coin with date 1039	"
121	"	"	"
122	"	"	"
123	"	"	"
124	"	"	"
125	ER VAY	ER VAY	"
126	"	"	"



127	CONSTANTINOPLE	(1) 1061 R. Shahr Sultan Mahmud	
128	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	
129	do	"	827
130	do	"	832
131	do	"	832
132	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
133	do	"	832
134	do	"	832
135	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
136	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
137	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
138	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
139	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
140	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
141	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
142	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
143	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
144	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
145	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
146	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
147	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
148	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
149	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
150	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
151	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
152	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
153	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
154	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
155	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
156	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
157	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
158	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
159	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
160	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
161	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
162	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
163	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
164	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
165	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
166	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
167	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
168	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
169	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
170	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
171	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
172	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
173	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
174	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
175	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
176	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
177	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
178	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
179	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
180	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
181	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
182	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
183	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
184	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
185	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
186	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
187	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
188	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
189	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
190	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
191	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
192	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
193	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
194	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
195	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
196	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
197	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
198	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
199	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832
200	do	gareh Kustantiniyah	832





All on this page struck at CONSTANTINOPLE

ABDUL MEDJID continued

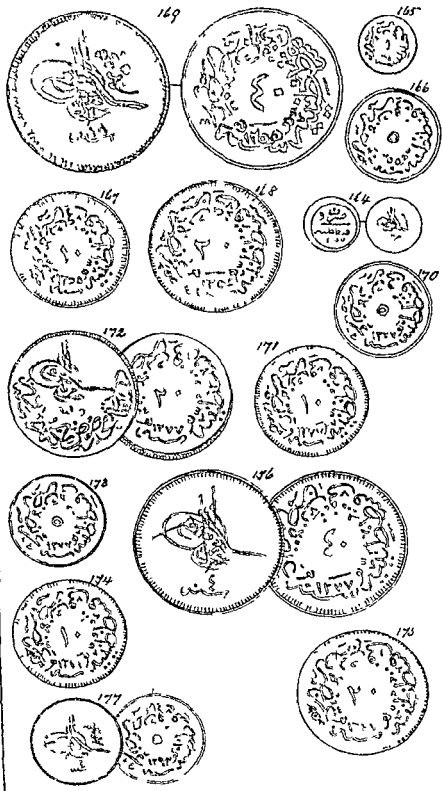
- | | | | |
|-----|----|-------------------|---|
| 164 | 1 | Para ^o | Tughra with 13 saraf below. 15 th year of reign
R. garb fi Kustantiniyah 1255 In ~ 1 for value |
| 165 | 1 | " | Tughra with saraf 18 like no 169 R. 1 in centre (value)
around, 1400 Kew Kuberbuq ^o ~ 2 for 2, 3 for 3 =
Ogg narrak garb fi Kustantiniyah saraf 1255 |
| 166 | 5 | " | As last but 0 for 5 in centre of reverse (skewn) |
| 167 | 10 | " | do 10 10 do " |
| 168 | 20 | " | do 20 20 do " |
| 169 | 40 | " | do 40 40 do " |

ABDUL AZIZ 1272 - 1293 AH

- | | | | |
|-----|----|---|--|
| 170 | 5 | • | Tughra below 1 view, 3 small 5 th view 30 gaz ² Kizilaw, 3
Bar saadiyat matius sukka nahariyah dar sanat one
'It is a copper coin belonging to the Sublime Porte year one'
see No 172 R. exactly as 166 excepting date 1277 |
| 171 | 10 | • | as last but 1. for 10 (paras) |
| 172 | 20 | • | do. 2. 20 |
| 173 | 5 | • | Tughra with sanat 4, like 176 R. 5 in centre and
microfilm as before (see No 166) but date 1277 |
| 174 | 10 | • | as last but 1. for 10 (paras) |
| 175 | 20 | • | do. 2. 20 |
| 176 | 40 | • | do. 2. 40 |

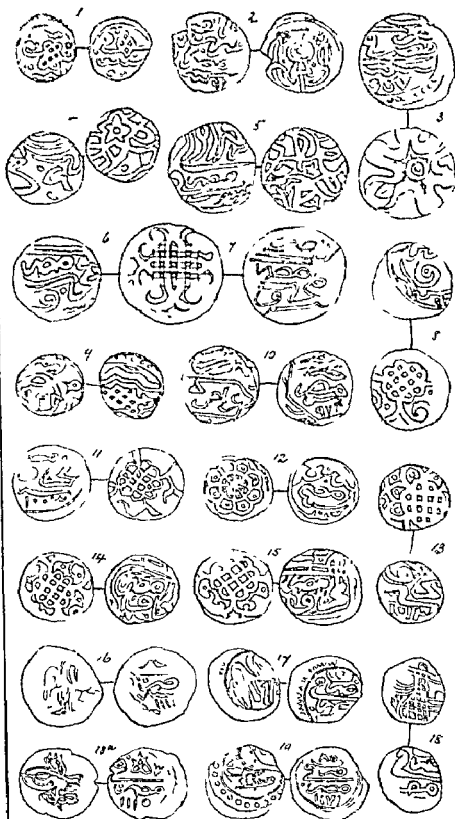
ARDUL HANID 1293 -

- 17) 5. Teighra with rosebranch and saral 4 (year of regn)
 R. As before 5 on centre and Agg. saral part
 for Sultanuziyat saral 1293 (different date)
 1295 new rubabum 5 wjo 3 pax pe
 data. The notes on all the coins from 125 to 127 are
 also excepting date and value



Egypt

<u>SULEIMAN I AH 926 974</u>	
1	Arabeque ٩٢٦ ٩٧٤ Jart Mur. Struck at H. & H. R Ornament ٩٢٦ ٩٧٤ - Fe sanal 926 year 926
2	٩٢٦ ٩٧٤ ٩٧٤ ٩٧٤ ٩٧٤ ٩٧٤ - Agg narrak fe Mur sanal 926 - May his victory be glorious Struck at Mur (Cairo) year 926 R Lotus ? N 20
3	as No 2 but dated ٩٧٤ 957 R Lotus bloom ? N 20
4	٩٧٤ ٩٧٤ ٩٧٤ ٩٧٤ - Agg narrak Jart maktul Mur May his victory be glorious struck 1/2 metropolis of Mur R Arabeque N 209,
5	as No 4 but dated ٩٧٤ 934 R Arabeque - N 209.
6	similar ٩٧٤ R . N 2007
7	without date R do
8	Parts of above dated ٩٧٤ 97 R . N 2097.
9	٩٧٤ ٩٧٤ ٩٧٤ Agg narrak Mur 928 R Arabeque Em 20
<u>SELIM II AH 974 982</u>	
10	٩٧٤ ٩٧٤ Agg narrak R ٩٧٤ ٩٧٤ Jart H. & H. Year 974 Em 232
<u>MUHAMMAD III AH 1003 1012</u>	
11	٩٧٤ ٩٧٤ ٩٧٤ Maktul Mur sanal 1003 R Arabeque N 2090
<u>AHDAD II AH 1012 1016</u>	
12	Arabeque R
13	Orbit 1010 R Mur H. & H. sanal 1012 N 20951
14	" R similar undated N 20982
15	" R do do N 20983
<u>AHMAD II AH 1115 1123</u>	
16	Jagrah R 1115 1123 Jart fe Mur 1115 N 20984
17	" R do do undated N 20985
18	" R do do N 20986
19	" R 1115 1123 Jart 1115 Em 10910
<u>MUSAFIR II AH 1171 1181</u>	
20	Jagrah R 1171 1181 Jart H. & H. 1171 Em



Egypt

MAHMUD II. A.H. 1223 - 1255

- 20 1 Para? 1800 year 3 - 28 part for Mast 1223 Y 12590
struck at Mast 1223, 28th year of reign, R blunt
- 21 1 Para Tugrah in wreath R same as to 20 in wreath DFH
- 22 5 " " " R " " " 27th year
- 23 1 " Tugrah R as last but dotted borders " 29th year
- 24 5 " " R do do " 30th year
- 25 1 " Tugrah 1 one (para) R as to 23 " 31th year
- 26 5 " " 5 one (para) R as last but 31th year
N 12522

ABDUL MEDJID A.D. 1255 - 1277

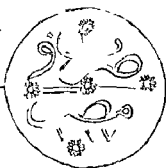
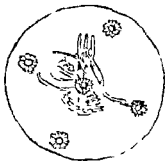
- 27 5 Para Tugrah with rose branch to right and rose branches
under R 1800 year 3 - 28 part for Mast 1255
(Year) 2 part for Mast 1255
- 28 1 Para Tugrah 1 one (para) R 7 1800 year 3 - 28 part for Mast 1255
year 6 part for Mast 1255
- 29 5 " Tugrah 5 five (para) R year 6 part for Mast 1255
N 125100
- 30 1 " as to 28 with dotted border, signal year 2 (4) DFH
- 31 5 " as to 29 " " " 0 (5) DFH
- 32 1 " Tugrah with rose branch to right in new sand 5 DFH
18th year of reign R in centre 1 one (para)
around 1810 new year 1800 year 3 - 28 part for Mast 1255
May be velocity to glorify, struck in the metropolis of Mast
year 20 The signal year must be added to
this to get the date of striking 1255 + 2 = 1263 AD DFH
- 33 5 Paras as to 32 but signal year 15 at last but
with 0 (5) in centre
- 34 10 " as to 32 but signal year 15
R in centre 1800 around as to 32

Jordan (Upper Egypt)

Muhammad (Ibn) afterwards called the Mahd Ibrah
 a revolt in the Sudan against Turkish rule in 1821
 striking gold and silver coins with the date 1322 AH
 after the fall of Sharshu during the same year. His
 successor was the Khalifa Ibrahim who commenced
 a base coinage gradually getting worse and worse
 until they consisted of pure copper or only the small
 sized piece is better or, better called, but the larger
 pieces are almost a trace of alloy or plating.

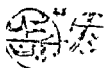
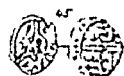
KHALIFA ABDULLA 1322 - 1315 AH

- 1 20. Tughra of Ibrahim (accepted) 20 gauds or 1
 R 1311 (مردان) 13 - 12 part of Indusman
 Omdurman 1312 may be victory to glorious state
 at Omdurman 1312 DFR
- 2 20. Tughra of Ibrahim (accepted) 20 gauds or 1
 R 1312 (مردان) 13 - 12 part of Indusman
 year 12 (1st reign) struck in Omdurman 1312
- 3 20. Various with some reading
 R 1310 (مردان) 2 - 8 part of Indusman 13
 Omdurman 1315
- 4 20. 40 pieces of Egypt 1818 of 1/2 with two sides on the
 of a coin - one side said to have been so by
 the bank current at 20 pieces in Omdurman 1315



MUSTAFA III contd

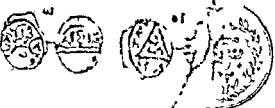
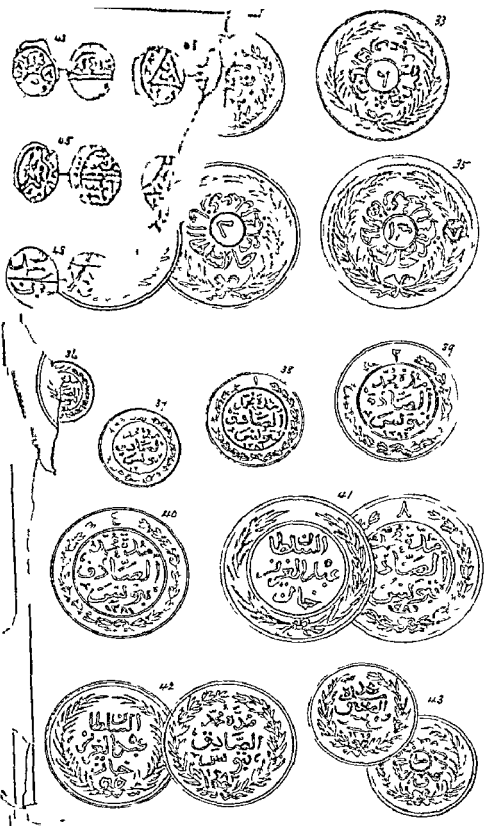
20	Burke (12/10)	Sultan Mustaf- Khan as No 15 R. Jart fe. Turus 1187 1186 as last R. as last but dated 1188 - 1188 (posthumous date) <u>ABDUL HAMID AD 1187 1203</u>	
22	2 Burmen	جارت في تونس R. 1190 R. Turus 1195	F
23	Burke	سلطان عبد الحميد خان R. 1181 Jart fe Turus 1188 (as No 21) N similar but dated 1197 - 1196 N.	
24		<u>MAHMUD II AD 1223 1255</u>	
25	1 Khavut	سلطان محمود خان السلطان محمد as Sultan ayy narak R. 1250 Jart fe Turus 1253	F
26	2	سلطان البرنس و حاکم البحرين Sultanul barun wa khakan al bahrein al Sultan Khan, Khan ayy narak - Sultan of the two continents, - Khan of the 2 seas Sultan Mahmud Khan, may be identical glorious R. as No 25	
27	4	as last (25 26 + 27 are pictures not identified) F	
		<u>ABDUL REED AD 1255 1277</u>	
28	Burke	السلطان عبد الحميد خان R. 1270 Jart fe Turus 1263	F
29	2 Khavut	as last but dated 1274 - 1264	
30	1	as - - - 1279 1269	
31	1	as last with countermark 1 one	



ADDIII MEDJID cont'd (with <u>Muhammad Saifu</u> name)	
32 3 Durban 3 Sharab	In centre 3-3, around سلطان الغازي عبد المجيد خان At Sultan pt size Abd el Medjed Khan By 1872 محمد بن عبد الوهاب 1272, Muhammad madol, Tamed
33 6 Durban	In centre 4-6 around as No 32 R as No 32
34 2 Durban 1 Sharab	In centre 1-2 around as No 32 R as No 32 but dated 1870 - 1275
35 15 Durban 3 Sharab	In centre 13-15 around as No 32 R as No 32 but dated 1876 - 1276 considered as 2-2 for 2 Sharab N 1275

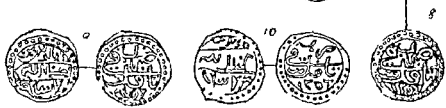
ADDIII AZIZ 24 1272 1273

36 1 Durban	In centre 1-1 around سلطان عبد العزيز خان as C of No 32 محمد الصادق بن يوسف 1271 - ربيع 24 Part of Muhammad's account to Tamed 1271, top
37 2 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 account of 1st value (1271) 2
38 1 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 1-1
39 2 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 2-2
40 1 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 1-1
41 2 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 2-2
42 1 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 1-1
43 2 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 2-2
44 1 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 1-1
45 2 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 2-2
46 1 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 1-1
47 2 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 2-2
48 1 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 1-1
49 2 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 2-2
50 1 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 1-1
51 2 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 2-2
52 1 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 1-1
53 2 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 2-2
54 1 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 1-1
55 2 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 2-2
56 1 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 1-1
57 2 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 2-2
58 1 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 1-1
59 2 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 2-2
60 1 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 1-1
61 2 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 2-2
62 1 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 1-1
63 2 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 2-2
64 1 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 1-1
65 2 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 2-2
66 1 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 1-1
67 2 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 2-2
68 1 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 1-1
69 2 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 2-2
70 1 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 1-1
71 2 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 2-2
72 1 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 1-1
73 2 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 2-2
74 1 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 1-1
75 2 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 2-2
76 1 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 1-1
77 2 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 2-2
78 1 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 1-1
79 2 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 2-2
80 1 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 1-1
81 2 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 2-2
82 1 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 1-1
83 2 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 2-2
84 1 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 1-1
85 2 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 2-2
86 1 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 1-1
87 2 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 2-2
88 1 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 1-1
89 2 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 2-2
90 1 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 1-1
91 2 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 2-2
92 1 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 1-1
93 2 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 2-2
94 1 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 1-1
95 2 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 2-2
96 1 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 1-1
97 2 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 2-2
98 1 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 1-1
99 2 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 2-2
100 1 Durban	As No 32 R as No 32 1-1



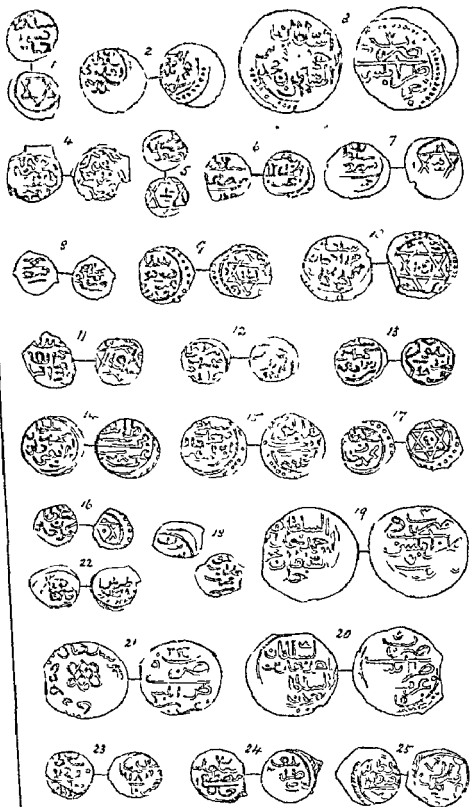
Algiers

		<u>SULEIMAN I 926 974 AH</u>	
1	Mangher	سلطان سليمان بن سليم Suleiman bin Selim & Agg nasrah jart fajair ٥٥٢٥	
		<u>MUHAMMAD II 1003 1017 AH</u>	
10	"	محمد بن مراد Muhammad bin Murad & jart fajair (مراد) ١١١١	
		<u>SELIM III 1203 1222 AH</u>	
2		سلطان سليم خان Sultan Selim Khan & jart fe fajair ١٢١٣ ١٢١٣ ١٢١٣	
		<u>MAHMUD II 1223 1255 AH</u>	
3		سلطان محمود (محمود) & jart ١٢٣٠ ١٢٣٠	
4	asker	" & jart fajair ١٢٣١ ١٢٣١	
5	Pira	Sultan Mahmud Khan agg nasrah & jart fe fajair ١٢٣٩ ١٢٣٩ ١٢٣٩	
		<u>ABD EL KAD R</u> strove for mastery of the country until finally overpowered by France 1230 - 1264 AH 1814 1847 AD	
5a	"	Type of silver سلفه و سلفه و سلفه All fed enough for us agreed quarant & & jart fe Takidom 1251 1251 1251	
6	Panz	سلطان احمد الله احمد الله احمد الله Ahmed Allah alu sulam wa alu am ١٢٥٥ ١٢٥٥ ١٢٥٥	
7	"	similar ١٢٥٥ ١٢٥٥	
8	"	but date 1257 1258 ١٢٥٧ ١٢٥٨	
9	"	" 1257 1258 ١٢٥٧ ١٢٥٨	
10	"	" 1257 1258 ١٢٥٧ ١٢٥٨	

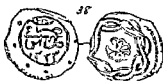
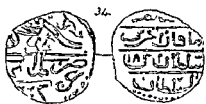
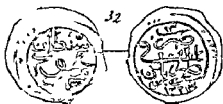
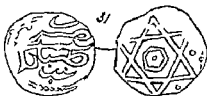
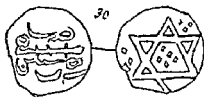
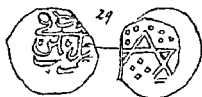
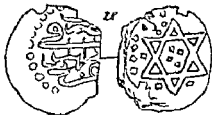
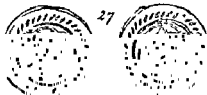


Tripoli (Tarabulus)

<u>AHMAD I AH 1012-1026</u>			
1	Report	سلطان احمد خان . Sultan Ahmad Khan R Hexagram No mint Bm 307	
2		as No 1 R طرaboلس Tarabulus Bm 298	
3		السلطان احمد بن ابن السلطان محمد خان . Al Sultan Ahmad Khan ibn al Sultan Muhammad Khan R طرaboلس في طرابلس غرب Jard fo Tarabulus ghart . Struck at Western Tripoli Bm 297	
4	Report	as No 1 with central ornament R طرaboلس غرب Tarabulus ghart in octogram N 21079	
<u>MUSTAFA I AH 1026-27 + 1031-2</u>			
5		سلطان مصطفى . Sultan Mustafa R Hexagram N 21100 Bm 318	
6		as No 5 R طرaboلس غرب . Tarabulus ghart Bm 318	
7		Sultan Mustafa Khan R Hexagram N 21101 Bm 318	
8		as No 5 R Ornament طرaboلس غرب . RM Bm 318	
<u>MURAD IX AH 1022-1027</u>			
9		سلطان مراد بن احمد خان . Sultan Murad Khan Ahmad Khan R Hexagram 121 = 1044 N 1 Bm 318	
10		as No 9 R . . . N 1 Bm 318	
<u>IBRAHIM AH 1042-1058</u>			
11		سلطان ابراهيم بن احمد . Sultan Ibrahim bin Ahmad R Hexagram with 29-47 in centre NM Bm 312	
<u>MUHAMMAD IX AD 1058-1070</u>			
12		سلطان محمد بن ابراهيم خان . Sultan Muhammad bin Ibrahim Khan R Hexagram 94-94 in centre Bm 315	
13		as No 12 R طرaboلس غرب . Tarabulus ghart 98 Bm 315	
14	Report	as No 12 R طرaboلس غرب . 98 Bm 315	
15		as No 12 R as last but dated 1107 Bm 314	
16		سلطان محمد خان . Sultan Muhammad Khan R Hexagram NM Bm 314	
17		as . . . R Hexagram 20-40 NM Bm 314	
<u>SAIF AD DIN AH 1072-1082</u>			
18		المرابلس غرب 1082 . Sultan Saif R Tarabulus ghart-1082 Bm 314	
19		سلطان احمد خان . ابن السلطان محمد خان .	



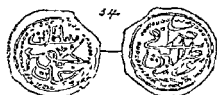
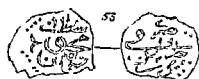
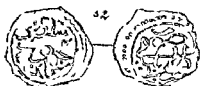
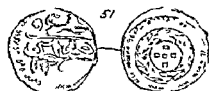
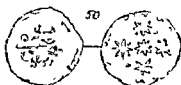
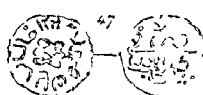
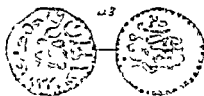
AHMAD I cont.	
	<p>²² Sultan Ahmad Khan ibn al Sultan Mahmud Khan R 1110 ضرب في طرابلس غرب 1115 Struck at Tripoli of the west 1115 Bm 496 similar Bm 497</p>
<p><u>MUHAMMAD I AH 1123 - 1168</u></p>	
21	<p>Around arabique سلطان محمود بن سلطان Khan R ضرب في طرابلس غرب 1168 Tarabulus ghart Bm 588</p>
<p><u>OTHMAN III AH 1168 1171</u></p>	
22	<p>Ornament سلطان خان R 1171 ضرب في طرابلس 1168 Bm 588</p>
<p><u>MUSTAFA III AH 1171 1187</u></p>	
23	<p>Ornament سلطان مصطفى خان R 1187 ضرب في طرابلس غرب 1180 Tarabulus ghart Bm 650</p>
24	<p>as last but without date Bm 650</p>
25	<p>do " date 77 = 77 F 5262</p>
26	<p>CS 21 No 23 R 1187 ضرب في طرابلس 1187 Khan hexagram Bm 651</p>
<p><u>ABDUL HAMID AH 1203 1208</u></p>	
27	<p>Star Within octogram سلطان عبد الحميد R 1208 ضرب في طرابلس غرب 1188 Tarabulus ghart outside in segments II A A - 1188 DFN</p>
<p><u>MUHAMMAD II AH 1223 1255</u></p>	
28	<p>Star ضرب في طرابلس غرب 1223 R hexagram (Solomon seal) 4 dots in centre N 21824</p>
29	<p>similar DFN</p>
30	<p>similar 5 dots N 21827</p>
31	<p>similar hexagon DFN</p>
32	<p>Ornament سلطان محمود خان R 1255 ضرب في طرابلس غرب 1223 Tarabulus ghart (Regnal year 13) 2094</p>
33	<p>Ornament سلطان محمود خان R 1255 ضرب في طرابلس غرب 1223 Tarabulus ghart (Regnal year 20) Bm 1006</p>
34	<p>Star سلطان البرنس و قاضى المحرر السلطان بن السلطان R 1255 ضرب في طرابلس غرب 1223 Tarabulus ghart Sultan al baris wa qadi al muhrir al Sultan bin al Sultan Sultan of the baris and qadi of the Sultan bin al Sultan</p>



Tripoli

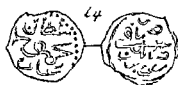
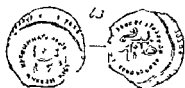
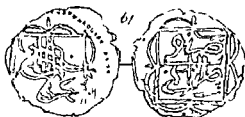
MAHMUD II coin.

		son of the Sultan 1A (18 th year) over an	N 21005
35	Para	similar but without regnal year	F 6455
36	.	(1212) 21 ضرب في طرابلس - (year) 21 ضرب في Tarabelus 1223, R طرابلس - Ghart. of the west	N 21011
37	.	1223 ضرب - ضرب في 1223 R طرابلس - Tarabelus 21 - 21 st year of reign	N 21115
38	.	as no 36 but regnal year 23 R Arabesque	DEFH
39	.	1223 ضرب - ضرب 1223 R طرابلس - Tarabelus (year) 23	
40	.	23 ضرب - ضرب (year) 23 R طرابلس - Tarabelus 1223	N 21112
41	.	24 ضرب - Mahmud (year) 24 R سلطان 1223 - Sultan 1223 F 658	
42	.	Arabesque 1223 ضرب - سلطان محمود خان - Sultan Mahmud Khan 1223 as before R طرابلس عرب	
		(year) 25 ضرب في Tarabelus ghart	N 21096
43	.	similar with date at bottom	N 21097
44	.	another variety similar	N 21098
45	.	do do	N 21099
46	.	1223 ضرب في طرابلس 25 (year) 25 ضرب في Tarabelus 1223 R Hexagram	N 21116
47	.	Variety of no 42 but regnal year 26 - 26	N 21100
48	.	Another variety of 42	N 21102
49	.	as no 46 but regnal year 27 - 27 R Hexagram	N 21108
50	.	as no 46 regnal year 28 - 28 R Five stars	N 21119
51	.	do do do R Five dots in wreath	N 21120
52	.	سلطان محمود خان - Sultan Mahmud Khan ضرب في طرابلس عرب	
		Tarabelus ghart - Struck at Tripoli of the west	N 21099
53	.	similar	
54	.	but dated 1223 1223	N 21091
55	.	do do do	N 21092

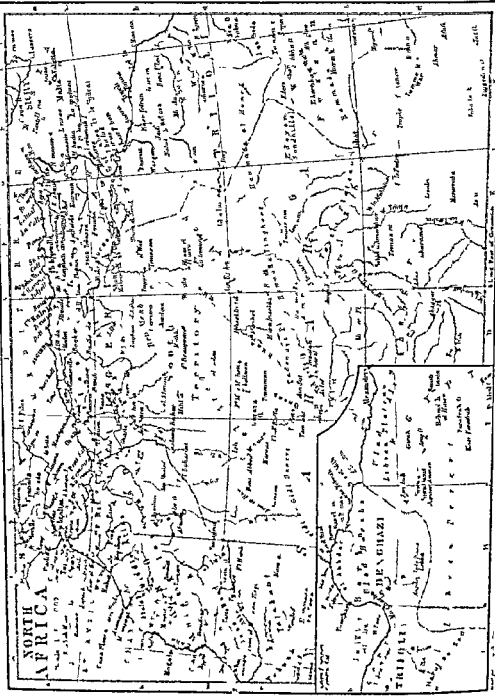


Tripoli contd

MAHMUD II contd		
56	Pera	Tughra of 1222 - ضرب طرابلس عرب - Jas Tarabulus gharb 1222. Struck at Tripoli of the west 1223 N 21102
57	.	Tughra of as above N 21104
58	.	similar N 21105
59	.	do N 21106
60	.	do octogram & cut side N 21107
61	.	do do do enclosing rectangle N 21110
62	.	part of 1222 - ضرب طرابلس - part of Tarabulus octogram both sides N 21111
63	.	similar in circle of dots - undated N 21112
64	.	another variety of 52 but smaller N 21115



NORTH AFRICA



History of Morocco

The history of the Moorish empire commences with the settlement near the Roman ruins of Volubilis in AD 788 of Sadr the elder. Mu'tamm adanwan had then been established in these parts for 80 years but Sadr and his son Sadr II the builder of Fez extended its influence winning the Berbers into a kingdom. Their line controlled a considerable portion of Morocco for nearly two centuries in part supplanted by the Hekmasa in 917 AD until displaced by the Maghawa in 988. These two dynasties were overthrown in 1057 by Yusuf I founder of the Almoravid dynasty of Berber who added the remainder of Morocco most of Spain and Portugal and Tlemcen. In 1147 their power was overthrown by Abd el Mu'izz at the head of the Almohads under whom the Moorish empire reached its zenith at the close of the 12th cent.

It then included as additions to the Moorish realm what is now in Algeria Tunisia and Fez extending to the frontier of Egypt which they were prevented from occupying by the rise of Saladin. Before the middle of the 13th century they had been driven out of Spain and had lost all but what is now known as Morocco whence between 1217 and 1269 they were ousted by the Marinids. They retained nominal power for 300 years but during their third century they became so enfeebled that all continuous record was lost.

A branch of the same family known as the Hatasids reigned in northern Morocco (Fez) from 1471 to 1548 when the whole country passed into the hands of the Hassanid Sheriffs who had occupied the Kingdom of Marabout since 1521. Their rule lasted but a century for between 1630 and 1668 they were gradually displaced by the Filali Sheriffs the north and rising dynasty of Fes have the present Sultan Abd al Aziz the 14th. The adoption of a printed copper currency of real design in place of the barbarous cast coins previously used has been viewed with much favour by her subjects their introduction was in 1882 being quickly followed by revolutionary notes

Enc. Brit. (mostly from)

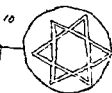
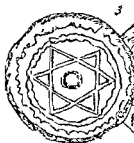
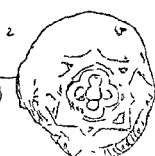
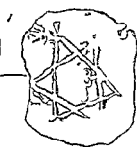
Morocco

The copper coins of Morocco are all of very recent date all cast in moulds of the appearance of figure 52^a from which they are 'struck off' singly - They also ^{usually} show on the reverse the double triangle so common on Turkish coins and called by them "Solomon's seal"

It is said that the turning of these curious pieces is done by the Jews to whom the right to make them is given by the reigning Sultan

UNDATED or UNRECOGNISABLE DATES

1	4 Falus	"Solomons seal" inscription around By Solomons seal - double triangle but called by Mr Poole in the official catalogue of the Oriental coins in the British Museum a "hexagram" a term that makes no sense and will be used rather	N 21151
2	" "	Hexagram By as before -	N 21152
3	" "	" By Quadrilateral within a double quadrangle	BM
4	" "	similar	BM. Similar Sharifs
5	" "	Hexagram By not shown	N 21146
6	" "	similar	N 21147
7	1/2 Aggh	Geometrical design, on both sides	BM
8	"	Hexagram both sides	BM
9	2 Falus	"	N 21142
10	"	"	



Notes

UPDATED in VERIFIABLE DBI 5 - 11/1			
12	2	Heugens	all dates
13		all double dates	مكرر مكرر
		free movement	25/11
14	1	PAHIV	2/11/57
15	2	Heugens	1/11/57
16		"	"
17		"	"
18		"	"
19		"	25/11
20		"	"
21		"	"
22		"	25/11
23		"	"
24		"	"
25		"	"
26		"	"
27		"	"
28		"	"
29		"	"
30		"	"
31		"	"
32		"	"
33		"	"



12



13



14



15



16



17



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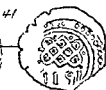
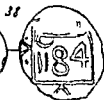
37

38

39

MOROCCO

37	1	Salon	Neogram R 1165	DFH
38	.		ضرب في مراكش Struck in Mazar'ah in Morocco R 1184 (Ram/year) 1184	GM
39	.		ضرب في مراكش Struck R 1188 pl Ram/year 1188	GM
40	.		ضرب في مراكش Struck R 119 (1190) Al surah 1190 Al surah (Mogador) 1190	N
41	.		R 1101	GM 3101
42	.		ضرب في مراكش R 1191	GM 3101
43	.		Neogram R 1205 ضربة مراكش in Mequinez	DFH
44	.		Surface 1208 Ram/year 1208 R 1208 ضربة مراكش Struck at Al surah (Mogador) N 3, 1208	
45	2		Surface 1209 Ram/year 1209 R 1209 ضربة مراكش	DFH
46	.		Similar to last	DFH
47	.		" "	DFH
48	.		1211 R 1211 ضربة مراكش	GM 3111
49	.		" " " "	DFH
50	?		Neogram 121 1212 R 1212 ضربة مراكش	GM 3112
51	.		Within double square 1217 Ram/year 1217 R 1217 ضربة مراكش Struck at Al surah Mogador -	DFH



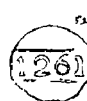
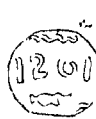
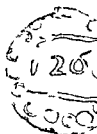
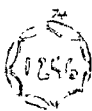
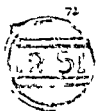
Morocco

52	3 Salus	As last 'Damm 1217	
		R. صرب بطوان Jart Telwan	BM 324 ^m
53	1	Hedagram R 1218	BM
54		do R 1221	BM
55	"	do R 1229	BM
56	"	do R 1229 صرب الصويرة	
		Jart Al suirah 1229	BM
57	"	Variety of last - same date	BM
58		Hedagram R Al suirah 1230	BM
59	"	do R 1231	F 5718
60	"	do R 1231 Damm yad 1231	
			BM
61		do R 1230	N 21173
62		do R 1230	N 21175
63	"	do R 1241	N 21176
64	2	do R 1242	BM 335
65	"	do R 1242 مراكس	
		Marrakech - Morocco 1242	BM 335
66	1 clagth	Hedagram R 1245	BM
67	rubus	do R 1246	BM
68		do R 1248	BM
69		do R 1250 باب الفج	
		Salat al yad 1250	N 21199
70		Hedagram R 1250 مراكس	
		Marrakech 1250	BM
71	"	same as last but dated 1251	BM



Morocco

72	1	Falus	Hexagram	R _x	1251	B 92
73	.		do	R _x	1254	N 21181
74	-		do	R _x	1256	B m
75	.		do	R _x	1257	B m
76	.		do	R _x	do	B m
77	.		do	R _x	1260	F 5770
78	.		do	R _x	do variety	B m
79	.		do	R _x	1260 رباط الفخ	
					Ribat al Fakh 1260	WOT
80	2	.	do	R _x	1260	DFH
81	1	.	do	R _x	1261	DFH
82	-		do	R _x	1261 variety	B m
82 ^a	.		see next page			B m
83	-		Hexagram	R _x	1621 - 1261 reversed	N 21189
84	.		do	R _x	1261 variety	DFH
85	.		do	R _x	1262 رباط الفخ	
					Ribat al Fakh 1262	WOT
86	.		do	R _x	as last but dated 1263	B m
87	.		Man with lance	R _x	1264 فارس	
					This coin is from the Forrobert catalogue and is ascribed to Fas (Fes) but it is very doubtful as to its being a Moroccan one.	F 5793
88	.		Similar remarks apply to this also			DFH
89	1	Falus	Hexagram	R _x	1264	B m
90	.		do	R _x	1264 variety	B m
91	2	.	do	R _x	do larger	B m
92	1	.	do	R _x	1265 فارس	B m
					Fas (Fes) 1265	



Morocco

52^a

The drawing represents the method in which the Moroccan copper money is cast and consists of twelve one falus pieces each coin being subsequently broken off. The original is in the possession of the British Museum author who kindly gave me permission to make this reproduction.

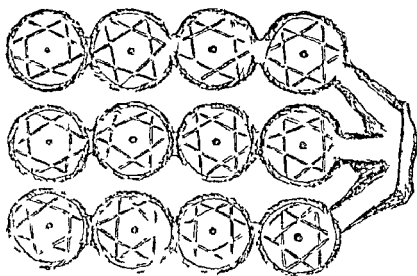
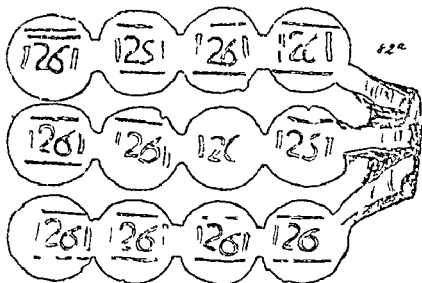
Obverse Hexagram or Solomon's seal

Reverse 1261

BM

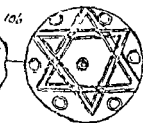
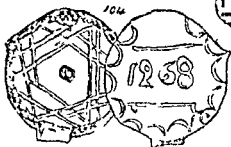
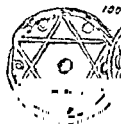
Rulers of Morocco (FIZALI SHARIFES)

Rashed bin Sharif bin Ali	1075	1164
Ismail Samir	1083	1172
Ahmad Shakhari	1139	1727
Abd Allah	1141	1729
Ali bin Ismail	1147 9	1734 4
Mustade bin Samail	1151 3	1738 2
Fayro al Abdin	1158	1745
Muhammad I	1171	1757
Fayro	1204	1789
Ishtam	1206	1792
Ishtam	1209	1795
Abd al Rahman	1238	1822
Muhammad II	1276	1859
Hasan	1290	1873
Abd al Aziz	1311	1894



Morocco

93	1	Halus	Hexagram R	1265	DFH
94	.	do	R	في مراکش 1266	
				في Marakech 1266 - al Marakech	
				1266	F 5302
95	.			another variety same date	N 21206
96	.	Hexagram R	فاس 1266	Fas 1266 BM	
97		do	R	فاس 1267	BM
98	.	do	R	فاس عام 1267	
				Fas 'aam 1267 7 th year 1267	N 21309
99	.	Hexagram R	1267	See remarks	
				in previous page	DFH
100	2	Hexagram R	عام 1267	'aam 1267	F 5305
101	.	do	R	1267	F 5301
102	1	do	R	في مراکش 1268	
				في Marakech 1268	N 21210
103	.	Hexagram R	عام 1268	عام 1268	
				'aam 1268 7 th	DFH
104	3	Hexagram R	1268		WHI
105	.	do	R	1268 a variety	BM
106	.	do	R	do	BM
107	1	do	R	عام 1269 مراکش	
				'aam 1269 Marakech	WHI
108	2	Hexagram R	عام 1269	'aam 1269	DFH
109	1	do	R	رابط (العق) 1270	
				Rabat (al Fath) 1270	N 21205
110	1	Hexagram R	1270	س (ما) 1270	
				Fas 1270	BM
111	1	Hexagram R	عام 1270	س (ما) 1270	
				part la Fas (7 th)	BM



Morocco

112	1	Falus	Hexagram	R	1271	فاس	BM
						Fas 1271	
113	.		Hexagram	R	1271	فيلان بطوان	BM
114	2	.	do	R	do	do	F5828
115	.		do	R	1271	فاس، فاس	NHY
116	1	.	do	R	1272	فاس افاس	BM
117	.		do	R	1272	مراكش	
					Marakech 1272		N51207
118	.		do	R	1273	'	BM
119	2	.	do	R	1274	فاس - فاس	F5871
120	1	.	do	R	1275		NHY
121	2	.	do	R	1275	فاس - فاس	DFH
122	.		do	R	do	'	DFH
123	.		do	R	1276	'	BM
124	.		do	R	277	'	NHY
125	.		do	R	1277	فيلان بطوان	NHY
126	.		do	R	1277	'	DFH
127	.		do	R	1280		BM
129	.		do	R	1280	فاس	
					part to Fas struck in Fas		NHY
130	.		do	R	1581	فاس - فاس	NHY
131	.		do	R	1281	فاس	F5367
132	.		do	R	1283	فاس مراكش	
					part Marakech 'ham' 1253		F5870
					Struck in Morocco year 1283		
133	1	.	do	R	1284	فاس	
					part to Fas, struck in Fas		BM
134	3	.	do	R	as last		F5872



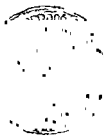
Morocco

135	3	Salus	Neogram	صوب لمر اكس 1284	
				Jard le Moratied 1284	MMY
136	.		do	صوب لغاس 1285	
				Jard le Fay 1285	F8873
137	2		do	صوب لغاس 1286	
				Jard le Fay 1286	MMY
138	2	.	do	صوب لمر اكس 1286	
				Jard le Marabout 1286	MMY
139	.		do	صوب لغاس 1287	
				Jard le Fay 1287	MMY
140			do	صوب لمر اكس 1288	
				Jard le Marabout 1288	MMY
141	.		do	صوب لمر اكس 1288	
				Jard le Marabout 1288	MMY
142			do	صوب لغاس 1289	
				Jard le Fay 1289	MMY
143	2	.	do	صوب لغاس 1289	
				Jard le Fay 1289	MMY
144			do	صوب لغاس 1290	
				Jard le Fay 1290	MMY
145			do	صوب لمر اكس 1291	
				Jard le Fay 1291	MMY
146			do	صوب لمر اكس 1292	
				Jard le Fay 1292	MMY
147			do	صوب لمر اكس 1293	
				Jard le Fay 1293	MMY
148			do	صوب لمر اكس 1294	
				Jard le Fay 1294	MMY
149			do	صوب لمر اكس 1295	
				Jard le Fay 1295	MMY
150			do	صوب لمر اكس 1296	
				Jard le Fay 1296	MMY
151			do	صوب لمر اكس 1297	
				Jard le Fay 1297	MMY
152			do	صوب لمر اكس 1298	
				Jard le Fay 1298	MMY
153			do	صوب لمر اكس 1299	
				Jard le Fay 1299	MMY
154			do	صوب لمر اكس 1300	
				Jard le Fay 1300	MMY
155			do	صوب لمر اكس 1301	
				Jard le Fay 1301	MMY
156			do	صوب لمر اكس 1302	
				Jard le Fay 1302	MMY
157			do	صوب لمر اكس 1303	
				Jard le Fay 1303	MMY
158			do	صوب لمر اكس 1304	
				Jard le Fay 1304	MMY
159			do	صوب لمر اكس 1305	
				Jard le Fay 1305	MMY
160			do	صوب لمر اكس 1306	
				Jard le Fay 1306	MMY
161			do	صوب لمر اكس 1307	
				Jard le Fay 1307	MMY
162			do	صوب لمر اكس 1308	
				Jard le Fay 1308	MMY
163			do	صوب لمر اكس 1309	
				Jard le Fay 1309	MMY
164			do	صوب لمر اكس 1310	
				Jard le Fay 1310	MMY
165			do	صوب لمر اكس 1311	
				Jard le Fay 1311	MMY
166			do	صوب لمر اكس 1312	
				Jard le Fay 1312	MMY
167			do	صوب لمر اكس 1313	
				Jard le Fay 1313	MMY
168			do	صوب لمر اكس 1314	
				Jard le Fay 1314	MMY
169			do	صوب لمر اكس 1315	
				Jard le Fay 1315	MMY
170			do	صوب لمر اكس 1316	
				Jard le Fay 1316	MMY
171			do	صوب لمر اكس 1317	
				Jard le Fay 1317	MMY
172			do	صوب لمر اكس 1318	
				Jard le Fay 1318	MMY
173			do	صوب لمر اكس 1319	
				Jard le Fay 1319	MMY
174			do	صوب لمر اكس 1320	
				Jard le Fay 1320	MMY
175			do	صوب لمر اكس 1321	
				Jard le Fay 1321	MMY
176			do	صوب لمر اكس 1322	
				Jard le Fay 1322	MMY
177			do	صوب لمر اكس 1323	
				Jard le Fay 1323	MMY
178			do	صوب لمر اكس 1324	
				Jard le Fay 1324	MMY
179			do	صوب لمر اكس 1325	
				Jard le Fay 1325	MMY
180			do	صوب لمر اكس 1326	
				Jard le Fay 1326	MMY
181			do	صوب لمر اكس 1327	
				Jard le Fay 1327	MMY
182			do	صوب لمر اكس 1328	
				Jard le Fay 1328	MMY
183			do	صوب لمر اكس 1329	
				Jard le Fay 1329	MMY
184			do	صوب لمر اكس 1330	
				Jard le Fay 1330	MMY
185			do	صوب لمر اكس 1331	
				Jard le Fay 1331	MMY
186			do	صوب لمر اكس 1332	
				Jard le Fay 1332	MMY
187			do	صوب لمر اكس 1333	
				Jard le Fay 1333	MMY
188			do	صوب لمر اكس 1334	
				Jard le Fay 1334	MMY
189			do	صوب لمر اكس 1335	
				Jard le Fay 1335	MMY
190			do	صوب لمر اكس 1336	
				Jard le Fay 1336	MMY
191			do	صوب لمر اكس 1337	
				Jard le Fay 1337	MMY
192			do	صوب لمر اكس 1338	
				Jard le Fay 1338	MMY
193			do	صوب لمر اكس 1339	
				Jard le Fay 1339	MMY
194			do	صوب لمر اكس 1340	
				Jard le Fay 1340	MMY
195			do	صوب لمر اكس 1341	
				Jard le Fay 1341	MMY
196			do	صوب لمر اكس 1342	
				Jard le Fay 1342	MMY
197			do	صوب لمر اكس 1343	
				Jard le Fay 1343	MMY
198			do	صوب لمر اكس 1344	
				Jard le Fay 1344	MMY
199			do	صوب لمر اكس 1345	
				Jard le Fay 1345	MMY
200			do	صوب لمر اكس 1346	
				Jard le Fay 1346	MMY

135



136



138



137



139



140



141



142



143



144



145



146



149



Morocco

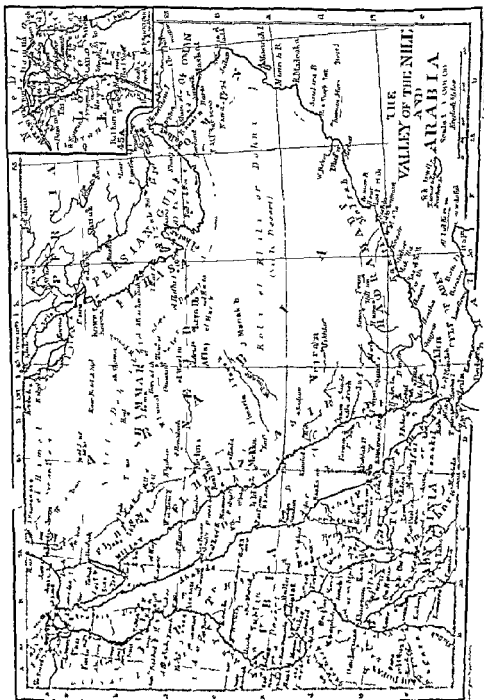
150	1	1320	عام Ram year R	1 صوب تملك
				1 part to England, England
151	2	do	R	2 صوب تملك
				2 part to England
152	5	do	R	5 صوب ناس
				5 part to Fez
153	10	do	R	10 صوب تملك
				10 part to England
154	1	1321	عام . Ram year R	1 صوب ناس
				1 part to Fez
155	2	do	R	2 صوب ناس
				2 part to Fez . Fez
156	2	do	R	2 صوب ناس
				2 part to Paris . Paris
157	5	do	R	5 صوب ناس
				5 part to Paris . Paris
158	10	do	R	10 صوب ناس
				10 part to Berlin



Nigeria

ALLMS	1	10-Penny	<p>Hexagon NIGERIA BRITISH WEST AFRICA 1907</p> <p>R. Two branches EDWARD VII KING & EMPEROR</p> <p>ONE TENTH OF A PENNY Sāi jū =</p> <p>Under a penny - One tenth of a penny</p> <p>Centre hole and aluminium metal</p>
ALLMS	2	1 "	<p>Same as last but larger</p> <p>R. Two branches EDWARD VII KING & EMPEROR</p> <p>ONE PENNY Sāi jū = Under a penny =</p> <p>one penny Centre hole struck in nickel</p>





East Africa and Arabia.

East Africa.

British East Africa.

Mombasa

Lamu

Zanzibar

German East Africa

El Harrar prov. of Abyssinia

Italian Somaliland

Great Comoro Islands

Arabia

Muscat and Oman

Lahaj

Makalla

Burjeh

Tarim

East Africa

BRITISH EAST AFRICAMOMBASA

- 1 Pysa A pair of scales and جس 'adul. justice & just
around IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA ca 1898
R. 12.4 بئو كاسو = Mombasa. serial 1306
Above this in English. MOMBASA 1306
- 2 جارت R. كاسو = Mombasa.
struck at Mombasa (TIN) SM

LAMU

- 3 جارت R. لمو = Lamu. (TIN) SM
struck at Lamu.

ZANZIBAR

- 4 Pysa The three central lines سلطان سعد بن محمد بن سلطان
Sultan Sa'ad bin Burghash bin Sultan
Above and below الله كاسو = Allah. katgal. god gave
him R. Pair of scales and date 1299 = 1299
- 5 Pysa جارت R. كاسو
R. Pair of scales and date 1301 1304

GERMAN EAST AFRICA

- 6 Pysa Imperial arms DEUTSCH OSTAFRIKANISCHE GESELLSCHAFT
1891 R. كاسو = 1301
Almanayah (German Company) serial 1305

EL HARRAR A PROVINCE OF ABYSSINIA

- 7 كاسو R. كاسو = 1301
25.12.1301
- 8 جارت R. كاسو = 1301
1301
- 9 جارت R. كاسو = 1301
1301



East Africa

BRITISH EAST AFRICAMOMBASA

- 1 Pyia A pair of scales and 35 'adel • justice & just
around IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA CO 1898
R. 12. 4 1/2 in 1/2 in • Mombasa date 1906
Above this in English MOMBASA 1906.

- 2 30-garb R. 1/2 in 1/2 in • Mombasa -
struck at Mombasa. (TIN) SM

LAMU.

- 3 30-garb R. 1/2 in 1/2 in • Lamu • (TIN) SM
struck at Lamu.

ZANZIBAR

- 4 Pyia The three central in 1/2 in 1/2 in سلطان
Burghash bin.
• 1/2 in 1/2 in •
and date

ITALIAN SOMALI LAND.

VICTOR EMANUEL III

- 1 3.3a East of the King to left a R. inscription around
VITTORIO EMANUELE III RE D'ITALIA
R. value in Arabic c. 1/2 in 1/2 in in the center around
1/2 in 1/2 in • 1/2 in 1/2 in • 1/2 in 1/2 in • 1/2 in 1/2 in •
and below the SOMALIA ITALIANA date 1907
- 2 3.3c East and north as last R. value in Italian
and Arabic c. 1/2 in 1/2 in • 1/2 in 1/2 in • 1/2 in 1/2 in •
1/2 in 1/2 in • 1/2 in 1/2 in • 1/2 in 1/2 in •
- 11 3.3c At last and long 1/2 in 1/2 in • 1/2 in 1/2 in • 1/2 in 1/2 in •



East Africa

BRITISH EAST AFRICANOMBASA

- 1 Pyra A pair of scales and 100 'adab-jud' all & just around IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA CO 1888
 2 Pyra 12.4 in scale - NOMBASA dated 1856
 Above this in English - NOMBASA 1856.
 2 Pyra 12.4 in scale - NOMBASA dated 1856
 Above this in English - NOMBASA 1856.
 3 Pyra 12.4 in scale - NOMBASA dated 1856
 Above this in English - NOMBASA 1856.
 4 Pyra 12.4 in scale - NOMBASA dated 1856
 Above this in English - NOMBASA 1856.

ZANZIBAR

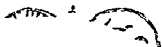
- 4 Pyra 12.4 in scale - ZANZIBAR dated 1856
 Above this in English - ZANZIBAR 1856.
 5 Pyra 12.4 in scale - ZANZIBAR dated 1856
 Above this in English - ZANZIBAR 1856.
 6 Pyra 12.4 in scale - ZANZIBAR dated 1856
 Above this in English - ZANZIBAR 1856.

LAHAU

- 8 Pyra 12.4 in scale - LAHAU dated 1856
 Above this in English - LAHAU 1856.
 9 Pyra 12.4 in scale - LAHAU dated 1856
 Above this in English - LAHAU 1856.

MAKALLA

- 11 Pyra 12.4 in scale - MAKALLA dated 1856
 Above this in English - MAKALLA 1856.
 12 Pyra 12.4 in scale - MAKALLA dated 1856
 Above this in English - MAKALLA 1856.



Lahaj



Makalla



East Africa

BRITISH EAST AFRICAMOMBASA

1 Pyia

A pair of scales and 15 adels = justice & just
 around IMPERIA. BRITISH EAST AFRICA 1888
 RIT 4 new kauls = Mombasa, sarah 1306
 Above this in English MOMBASA 1306

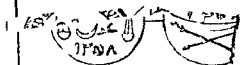
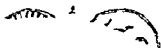
2

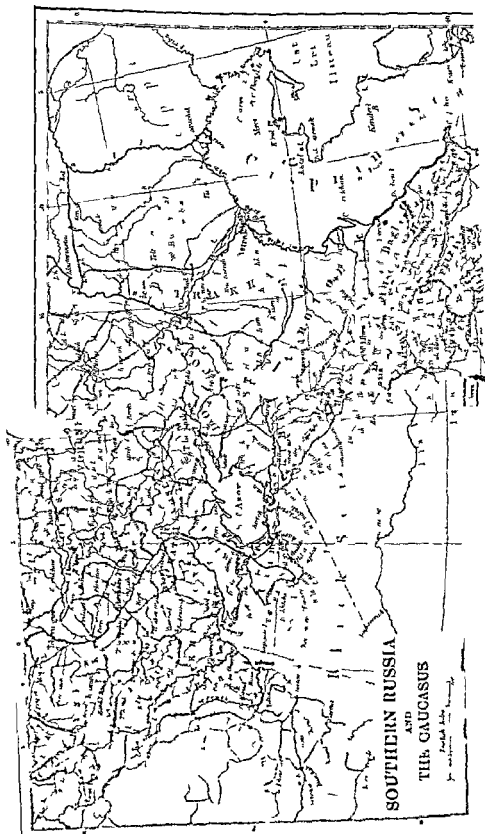
up-gate R 1306 = ~~Mombasa~~
 street at Mombasa, ~~in~~ in front of
 wall long 1306 210

LAMU.

3

1st & 2nd at fort at = 20
 up gate R. west of France the gate
 street at La as last w. pt value p 1





**SOUTHERN RUSSIA
AND
THE CAUCASUS**

English name
Russian name

Muhammadian Russe.

Ermen

Caucasia

Ermen

Saryah (Elyatshpelt)

Shamarka

Kukha

Georgien

Tiflis

Kahkchewan

History of the Crimean Peninsula

The earliest known inhabitants of the Crimea were the Lemnians who were driven out by the Scythians about B.C. 650 leaving only a remnant who took refuge in the mountains. In A.D. 62 the peninsula was overrun by the Alans and successively by the Goths the Huns in 376 the Khazars in the eighth century who were expelled by the Byzantines in 1016 and the Kipchaks who possessed themselves about 1050 of Khazary by which name the peninsula was called (after St. Khazars) they being in their turn expelled by the Mongols about 1237.

Pentecapaurm (or Kertch) was for a time 1343 occupied by the Tatars their successors being the Gencere who had established themselves at Caffa in 1213 by

After the destruction of the Golden Horde or Kipchaks by Temur the Tatar, (or Samarkand) the Tatars of the Crimea elected in 1420 a Khan for himself a Khatay who assumed the name of Geray his capital being at Solchat now Esch Kium. This Khanate continued independent until the conquest of Krim by Muhammad II in 1475 who made the Khan prisoner and sent the Gencere and other Christians into slavery. The Khans thenceforth the vassals of the Ottoman Sultans became their main support marching at the head of armies varying from one to two hundred thousand strong inspiring Poles Hungarians and Germans with terror. When the Khan engaging in war each kadai or district of the Crimea was bound to furnish the army with a wagon drawn by two horses, and a load of corn. The cavalry were armed with sabre and lance the infantry besides the sword employed the sling and bow and arrows. Both cavalry and infantry used the carco

The Chanate once included a vast territory, stretching from the Danube on the one hand to the Caucasus on the other while its northern frontier extended as far as Poland and Lesser Russia Baglathesora the capital in the days of its prosperity contained nearly two hundred thousand inhabitants with palaces, clocks, mosques, and marvels lining the banks of the Jourdout, now or grouped on the terraced sides of a valley resembling Walloon. The Chans were continually devastating the Russian provinces until the year 1777 when Suwaroff dispersed the troops of Daudet Geray who fled to the Caucasus and the usurper Selim Geray ascended the throne under the protection of Catherine II. He was however forced to appeal to Russia for succour against the revolt of his own subjects, and the Crimea was finally annexed to Russia by the order of the Empress Augst 1785.

The Crimea was occupied by the allied forces of Great Britain France and Sardinia during the Russo Turkish war of 1853 to during which period were fought the battles of the Alma Schornaya Balaclava and Inkerman and the formidable fortress of Sebastopol was reduced by siege. Baglathesora was the capital of the Chans after the destruction of Solichas and their palace is preserved to this day. Caffa formerly Theodosia is a seaport at which an import and export trade is carried on and thrives as a favourite watering place.

Brinca

HNĀNS OF THE KRIM (QERAI HNĀNS)	AH	AD
Khajji Giray bin Shays al din	823	1420
Pur Daulat bin Sayt	871	1466
Mengli Giray I bin Khaji	873	1469
Pur Daulat (restored)	878	1474
Jani Beg Giray I	882	1477
Mengli Giray I (restored)	883	1478
Muhammed Giray I bin Mengli	921	1515
Ghazi Giray I bin Muhammed	920	1523
Saadat Giray I bin Mengli	929	1523
Islam Giray I bin Muhammed	938	1532
Pitub Giray I bin Mengli	938	1532
Daulat Giray I bin Muhammed	938	1531
Muhammed Giray II bin Saadat	963	1577
Islam Giray II bin Daulat	972	1584
Ghazi Giray II bin Daulat	990	1586
Fakh Giray I bin Daulat	1002	1594
Ghazi Giray II (restored)	1002	1594
Salamat Giray I bin Daulat	1017	1606
Jani Beg Giray II bin Muhammed	1014	1610
Muhammed Giray III bin Saadat	1031	1627
Jani Beg II (restored)	1035	1635
Snayat Giray bin Ghazi	1043	1638
Bahadur Giray bin Salamat	1048	1642
Muhammed Giray II bin Salamat	1052	1644
Islam Giray III bin Salamat	1054	1646
Muhammed IV (restored)	1064	1654
Adil Giray bin Daulat	1075	1665
Selim Giray I bin Bahadur	1091	1670
Murad Giray bin Muhammed	1085	1677
Khaji Giray II bin Krim Giray	1094	1683
Selim I (restored)	1095	1684

Saladat Girāy II bin Kōim Girāy	1102	1691
Safa Girāy bin Safa Giray	1102	1691
Selīm I (again)	1103	1692
Daulat Giray II bin Selīm	1109	1698
Selīm I (again)	1114	1702
Slaze Giray III bin Selīm	1117	1705
Kaplan Giray I bin Selīm	1119	1707
Daulat (restored)	1119	1707
Kaplan (restored)	1123	1713
Karā Daulat Giray bin Adil	1127	1715
Saladat Giray III bin Selīm	1127	1715
Manglū Giray II bin Selīm	1136	1724
Kaplan (again)	1142	1730
Fath Giray II bin Daulat	1149	1736
Manglū (restored)	1150	1737
Salamat Giray II bin Selīm	1152	1739
Selim Giray II bin Kaplan	1156	1743
Arslan Giray bin Daulat	1161	1748
Katim Giray bin Saladat	1168	1753
Krim Giray bin Daulat	1171	1758
Selīm Giray III bin Fath	1177	1764
Arslan (restored)	1180	1767
Makhsūd Giray I bin Salamat	1181	1767
Krim (restored)	1182	1768
Daulat Giray III bin Arslan	1184	1770
Kaplan Giray II bin Selīm	1184	1771
Selīm III (restored)	1184	1771
Makhsūd Giray II	1185	1771
Sāhib Giray II bin Akhrat Giray	1185	1772
Daulat III (restored)	1189	1775
Shāhīn Giray bin Ahmad Giray	1191	1777
(Crimea ceded to Russia)	1197	1783

Sumatra Gerai Khans

BAGHCHE SERAI

SAHIB GERAI I 939 957 AH

- 1 Mangkur * صاحب کرای بر منگلی کرای Sahib Gerai bin Mongli Gerai
Sahib Gerai son of Mongli Gerai lived in the centre
of Tangha 941 AH جارت - بیکٹر - شکر و
خاکور (near Baghelwari) 947 (1) R 10

DAULAT GERAI I 957 985 AH

- 2 Mangkur * دولت کرای بر مارک کرای Daulat Gerai bin Muhammad Gerai
R Tangha and date 10v 957 R 11 5

MUHAMMAD GERAI II 985 992 AH

- 3 Mangkur * محمد کرای بر دولت کرای Muhammad Gerai bin Daulat
R Tangha R 11 8

SAHIB GERAI II 1181 1187 AH

- 4 Mangkur * صاحب کرای حار Sahib Gerai Khan
R 1185 جارت - بیکٹر - شکر و
خاکور (near Baghelwari) 1185 R 11 11

SHAHIN GERAI I 1181 1197 AH

- 5 Shahin * شاهین کرای حار Shahin Gerai Khan
R 1191 جارت - بیکٹر - شکر و
خاکور (near Baghelwari) 1191 R 11 11
1 over 1 signified as four year of reign R 11 11 1

- 6 Gulistan * گلستان کرای حار Gulistan Gerai Khan
bin Ahmad Gerai Khan
R 1195 جارت - بیکٹر - شکر و
خاکور (near Baghelwari) 1195 R 11 11

- 7 Gulistan * گلستان کرای حار Gulistan Gerai Khan
bin Ahmad Gerai Khan
R 1195 جارت - بیکٹر - شکر و
خاکور (near Baghelwari) 1195 R 11 11

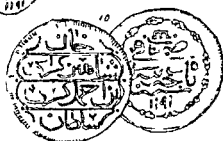
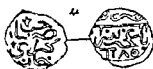
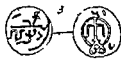
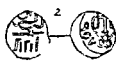
- 8 Gulistan * گلستان کرای حار Gulistan Gerai Khan
bin Ahmad Gerai Khan
R 1195 جارت - بیکٹر - شکر و
خاکور (near Baghelwari) 1195 R 11 11

- 9 Gulistan * گلستان کرای حار Gulistan Gerai Khan
bin Ahmad Gerai Khan
R 1195 جارت - بیکٹر - شکر و
خاکور (near Baghelwari) 1195 R 11 11

- 10 Gulistan * گلستان کرای حار Gulistan Gerai Khan
bin Ahmad Gerai Khan
R 1195 جارت - بیکٹر - شکر و
خاکور (near Baghelwari) 1195 R 11 11

- 11 Gulistan * گلستان کرای حار Gulistan Gerai Khan
bin Ahmad Gerai Khan
R 1195 جارت - بیکٹر - شکر و
خاکور (near Baghelwari) 1195 R 11 11

- 12 Gulistan * گلستان کرای حار Gulistan Gerai Khan
bin Ahmad Gerai Khan
R 1195 جارت - بیکٹر - شکر و
خاکور (near Baghelwari) 1195 R 11 11



Grinea Gera Khans

BAGHCHESERAI

SANIB GERAI I 037 057 24

- 1 Mangla. 'Mangla' نام کی ایک نسل ہے۔ Mangla Gerau تو Mangla Gerau
Gerau نام کی ایک نسل ہے۔ Mangla Gerau جو کہ مرکز
آف Mangla Gerau ہے۔ Mangla Gerau = شہر
Mangla (near Baskharai) 947 (1) RD

DAULET GERAI I 957 APS 4 H

- 2 'Yangtze' دولت کرای پر مارک کرای، David Gerachin Mutava's Gift
A Yangtze and date 101. 957 A Pl. 11 35

MUHAMMAD GERAI II 955-922 AH

3. *Maanghu* * محمد کرای س دولت کرای * *Maahamoud Gharu for Nazul* 4
 4. *Tamyha* 5

24H.B GER 41 II 1181 - 1152 24

- 4 "Khangher" "Makub herad Khan" صاحب کرای حار
 ۵ "Badrul herad" "Badrul herad" ۱۱۵۵ در ۱۱۵۵ سرای ۱۱۵۵

SHAHIN CERA 1121 1:07 AM

- | | | |
|---|----------|--|
| 5 | Qashghar | Shahans Gerae Khan
Jart fi Bagtuhosrae 1171
R signifies first year of reign R R 1171 |
| 6 | Qashghar | Shahans Gerae Khan
Amir Gerae Sultan |

- 7 Polystichia - as last except regional year-2
 H # 20 = 21
 DFH

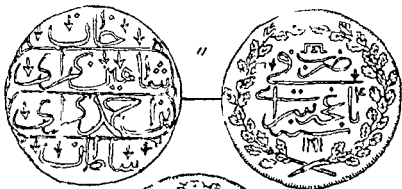
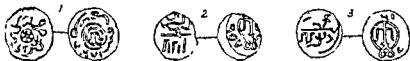
8. Since same residents for year 0 5 at night + Temple at 3p

- ? Kaban " " " " " " A PL 2041 132

- | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|-------------|-----|
| 10 | " | " | " | " | " | Q 5 variety | DPH |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|-------------|-----|

- 11 Summary 222 1/9

- | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|------|--------|--------------|
| 12 | . | . | . | . | . | Q 57 | varied | R. H. W. 172 |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|------|--------|--------------|



Brunel Gera Khan

SAGHCHERAI contd

- 13 Lyones similar to 12 year 5 but with different arrangement of thread or record R 12, 20, 11 & 1
- 14 " another variety since recording year 46 27

HAFFA

SAGHIN CERA 117 - 147 R.H

- 15 Is hal Tugra & 15 arabesque to left
R 1171 225 3 700 200 100 1101 with
equal year R 5 and Tughra R 1 200 215
- 16 " variety of last with different Tughra and finial
or either side as 1 or 700 on verso R 225 200

CAUCASIA

PANAHABAD Now SHUSHA

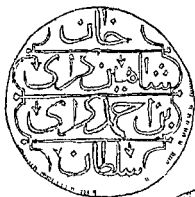
Founded by Nadir Shah and formerly the capital of the Khanate of Karalagh. The fortress was built in 1789 by Puna Khan. In 1806 Ibrahim Khan invited Russian protection and the annexation was completed in 1822.

1 Lion and sun is left with Tughra 'yellow

R 300 200 100 1101 } arranged thus
300 200 100 1101 } شادان NW

2 Lion and sun to right

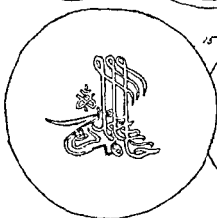
R 300 200 100 1101 } 300 200 100 1101
300 200 100 1101 } 300 200 100 1101



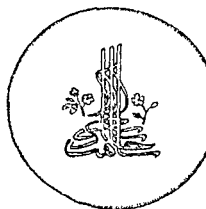
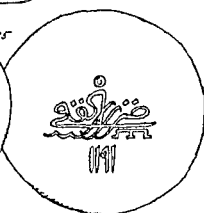
13



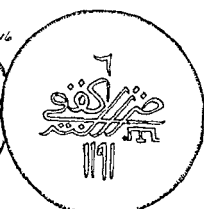
14



15



16



Baucausa

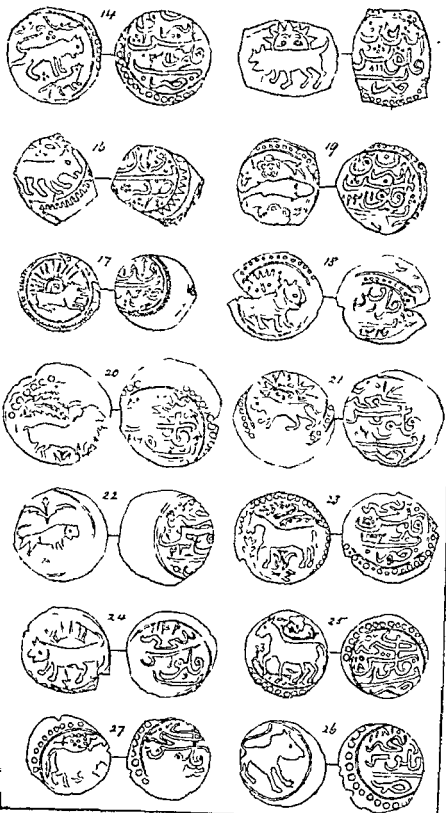
		<u>ERIVAN under Persian rule.</u>	
1 st	Bute	Elephant to right R فلوس ۵۷ ابروان Erwan 11057 falsus part - 10 Copper (council structure at Erwan 1057 AH Shala of Persian 1120	
2 nd	Xasbeg	Lion to left with sun R فلوس ۱۱۳ ابروان Erwan falsus 11054 part -	SP 55
3	Bute	similar but dated ۱۱۲۰ = ۱۱۲۰ .	SP 56
4	Xasbeg	Oke on tree looking back R فلوس ۱۱۲۷ ابروان Erwan falsus 1127 part -	SP 55
5	Rum Bute	similar but dated 1128	SP 56
6	Xasbeg	Lion with rays R فلوس ۱۱۳۰ ابروان Erwan falsus 1130 part -	SP 56
7	.	Elephant to left R فلوس ۱۱۳۳ ابروان Erwan falsus 1132 part -	SP 57
8	.	Drum to right R فلوس ۱۱۳۳ ابروان Erwan falsus 1133 part -	SP 58
9	.	Rum to right R فلوس ۱۱۳۳ ابروان Erwan falsus - part -	SP 58
10	.	Star to left R - فلوس - ابروان Erwan falsus - part -	SP 59
11	.	Star to left R - فلوس - ابروان Erwan falsus	SP 58
12	Rum Side	Lion to right R فلوس ۱۱۳۳ ابروان Erwan falsus 1133 part -	SP 59
13	Xasbeg	Lion and sun to right R فلوس ۱۲ ابروان Falsus part Erwan 1170	SP 59
TURKISH OCCUPATION ۱۵۱۱ ۱۵۲۴			
14	Manigheh	Structure during the above period Falsus part Erwan R Flowers' structure during ۱۵۱۱	



Caucasus.

ERIVAN contd

- 14 Lion and cub to right R. اروان ملوس ۱۱۳۶ ضرب
Erivan plates part 1136 (date reversed) at Erivan 1136 SP 1136
- 15 Lion and cub to left R. اروان ملوس ۱۱۱۱ ضرب
Erivan plates part 1160 (date reversed) SP 1160
- 16 Lion and cub to right R. اروان ملوس ۱۱۱۱ ضرب
Erivan plates part 1160 (date reversed) SP 1160
- 17 Lion and cub to right R. arranged as last but date 1204 SP 1204
- 18 Lion and cub to right R. اروان ملوس ۱۱۲۲ ضرب
Erivan plates part 1212 (1240?) SP 1212
- 19 Lion and cub to right R. اروان ملوس ۱۲۲۲ ضرب
Erivan plates part 1221 SP 1221
- GANJAH (now ELIZABETPOL) under Persia
- 20 Lion and cub to right R. گنج ملوس ۱۱ ضرب
Erivan plates part 16 SP 16
- 21 Lion and cub to left R. گنج ملوس ۱۶ ضرب
Erivan plates part 1106 SP 1106
- 22 Lion and cub to right R. compare with 1111
R is lost but dated 1111 (1123) SP 1170
- 23 Horse to left R. گنج ملوس ۱۳۲ ضرب
Erivan plates part 1132 SP 1171
- 24 Lion and cub to left R. گنج ملوس ۱۱۱۱ ضرب
Erivan plates part 1139 SP 1172
- 25 Horse to left R. گنج ملوس ۱۱۵۹ ضرب
Erivan plates part 1158 SP 1173
- 26 Lion and cub to right R. گنج ملوس ۱۱۵۹ ضرب
Erivan plates part 1161 SP 1174
- 27 Horse to right R. گنج ملوس ۱۱۵۹ ضرب
Erivan plates part 1161 SP 1174



Calicaia

GANJAH contd

- 28 Kalyeg Goose to left R گنج ۱۲۷
Ganyah zart 1207 SP 180
- 29 " Two bladed sword of 'Alu (known as Zul Far) R گنج ۱۲۱۰ - Ganyah 1215 SP 181

SHAMAKHA under Persian rule

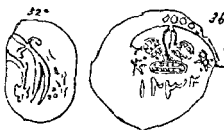
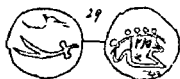
- 30 Bute Peacock to left R شام (1111) ملوس صرب
Shamakhū falus zart 1110 SP 117
- 31 humBute Lion & sun to left R شام ملوس ۱۱۱۷ صرب
Shamakhū falus zart 1117 SP 115
- 32 " Horse to left R as last but dated ۱۱۲ = 1120
SP 116
- 32^a Bute Two bladed sword R zart Shamakhū BM

NUKHA Local Khan

- 33 Bute Under a turreted crown ۱۲۲۱ = 1221
R صرب ملوس کور - zart kuthooey falus BM
- 34 Under Imperial Russian crown ۱۲۲۱ = 1221
R صرب ملوس کور - zart falus kuthooey BM
- 35 Under Imperial Russian crown ۱۲۲۱ = 1228 reversed
R same reading as No 33 BM
- 36 Under Imperial Russian crown ۱۲۲۲ = 1232
R same reading as No 34

NAKHCHUVAN (in Erivan) (under Persian rule)

- 37 Bute Peacock to left R صرب ملوس کچوان
zart falus Nakhchuvan



History of Caucasian cities

Erivan has been identified by some as owing its name to Rurik who built a castle there at the command of Shah Ismail about 1512. The present fortress was erected by the Turks in the 16th century. It was taken from by the Persians under Shah Abbas in 1604 besieged by the Turks in 1615 and reconquered by the Persians under Nadir Shah in the 18th cent^y. In 1780 it was successfully defended against Heracles of Georgia and in 1804 resisted the Russians.

At length in 1827 Paskevitch took the fortress by storm and in the following year the town and province were ceded to Russia.

Ganja the present town of Elizabetshet was founded by Shah Abbas and remained under Persian rule till 1804 when it was stormed by the Russians and renamed in honour of Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander I. In 1826 it was the scene of a great victory over the Persians.

Picktha is a town in the Caucasian government of Elizabetshet under Russia and was before 1819 the capital of the Shamakhi Khanate of Shaki. It was a mere village up to the middle of the 18th cent^y when it was chosen by Hajji Fakhryyev the founder of the Shamakhi Khanate as his residence. The Russian occupation dates from 1807, and annexation 1819.

Shamakhi the ancient capital of Shirvan was conquered by the Persians in 1501 and continued with brief interruption to be a part of their dominions until the fall of the Safavids. It was sacked in 1712 by the Lezgians, and eight years later the town and province was devastated by a Daghestan chief Ala ud daula who was recognized later by Persia as the Khan of Shirvan. In 1724 the Khanate was taken by Turkey and 10 years after Nadir Shah reconquered it with terrible ravages.

On his departure Shirvan became independent under Mahmud Syzid who rebuilt Shamakhi. The province was finally annexed by Russia in 1805 after the voluntary submission

History of Georgia

The history of Georgia emerges from fable in the time of Alexander the great who brought the land under subjection Freed from the Macedonian yoke by Pharnavas on the death of Alexander in 323 BC Georgia remained with interruptions for upwards of 2000 years under its own kings or nephs In the fourth century it received Christianity, and subsequently suffered much from the raids of the Sassanides and the Arabs till eventually it was made a province of the Khalifate in the 8th century

After a brief gleam of liberty, Georgia again passed into the power of Muhammadan rulers of Persia in the ninth century Towards the end of the 10th cent^y it once more struggled into independence under Bagrat III to enter on a period of wise internal rule and of flourishing trade The reign of Bagrat VI (1363-96) was disturbed by the irruption of Timur who forced the faith of Muhammad on the inhabitants George VII (1396-1407) restored Christianity His successor Alexander I divided the kingdom between his three sons Sedition once begun was carried on till Georgia had twenty six princes

The eastern states Kartli and Kakheti early came under the domination of the Persian Shahs and the Georgian princes sought by aid of the Czar (after 1579) to obtain freedom In 1783 Herakles II formally declared himself a Russian vassal and George XII resigned in favour of the Emperor Paul in 1799 The western states Imeretia Mingrelia and Guria suffered greatly from civil conflict were overrun by Caucasian mountain tribes and finally were brought under allegiance to the Turks in 1536 One by one the states have since been transferred to Russia (1803-38)

(Oxide Encyclopedia)

Caucasia

GEORGIADANIL II 1080 1125 AD

1 Talus King on horseback ♂ - ♂ Danil King of Kings

♂ الملك الملوك دانيال بن جورج - دانيال بن جورج
 Sword of Messiah David son of George King of Kings

DEMETER I 1125 - 1152 AD with name of AL MONTAFY

2 - King of Kings ♂ Demeter I Sword of Messiah II 9

3 - ♂ Al Montafy Prince of Beloeze III 10

4 - ♂ Al Montafy Prince of Beloeze III 1

DEMETER I with the name of Makharade Selman Sultan's Penial

5 - ♂ Makharade Selman Sultan's Penial III 13

DEMETER I with the name of Masud

6 - ♂ Masud Demeter III 13

GIORGI III 1152 1180 AD with name of AL MONTAFY LAMU HARR

7 Pattern of die restored from 5 examples III 14

♂ George King of Kings, Sword of Messiah

In the field ♂ George R ♂ Al Montafy Prince of Beloeze

Al Montafy Prince of Beloeze by the order of God

Ist. of the above III 5 13

Sword of King ♂ George I 1148 1180 AD III 1

R King of Kings George son of Demeter son of Messiah II

THAMAR Queen 1152 1212 AD

8 Pattern of die restored from 12 examples III 3

+46 96 6470 0980 1475 87867,70 47667 626

The coin was struck in the year 407 of the Christian era Thamar

R الملك الملوك والملكات The queen of Georgia

In the field ♂ Thamar glory of the world and the earth

Thamar daughter of George

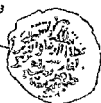
who glory of God on her crown is

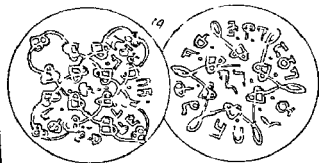
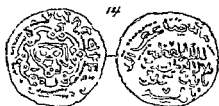
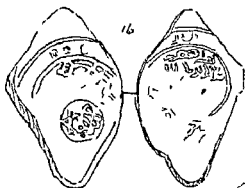
as God really glorified her with his kingdom

as God really glorified her with his kingdom

as God really glorified her with his kingdom

as God really glorified her with his kingdom





GEORGIA cont.THAMAR and her son GIORGI IV

27 Portions of the following inscription

7516

28 + 476 64260 10660 1444 87847 7642667 486

The year 480 (1080) was the time this coin was made

In the cartels 75160 Thamar (Mkhedruli characters)

29 الملك المعظم - The King magnificent

جلال الدنيا والدولة Splendour of the world empire & religion

كوري بن ثمار George son of Thamar

سيف المسيح - Sword of the Messiah

GIORGI IV 1212 3 AD with title of Lord of JAWANKHET

30 + 476 976 06366 64264247 40 4264 + 7
George IV of Tseret-Thamar seigneur (lord) of Jawankhet

الملك المعظم The King magnificent

جلال الدنيا والدولة Splendour of the world & religion

كوري بن ثمار George son of Thamar

سيف المسيح Lord of the Messiah

31 + 476 64260 10660 1444 87847 7642667 486
The year 480 (1080) was the time this coin was made

In the cartels 75160 06366 4264247 37 75160 06366

George IV of Thamar

32 الملك الملوك The King of Kings

جلال الدنيا والدولة Splendour of the world & religion

كوري بن ثمار George son of Thamar

سيف المسيح Sword of the Messiah

similar

7516

33 As no 30 but with the additions of parts of the following legend on the reverse

بسم الله اي ملك اس سم راردا اند نارغ هارود وسع سال
In the name of God this piece silver was struck in the
year 480 (1080)



27



28



29



30



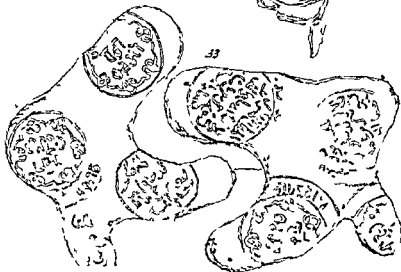
31



32



33



GEORGIA cont'd

27

28

⁹ "The year 430 (1210 AD) was the time this coin was made"

Q. المعظم - The King magnificent.

Splendor of the world em'be'ring

George son of Thamar گورجی من تامار

سيف المصلح • Sword of the Messiah

GIORGI IV 1212 23 AD with title of Lord of JAVAKHETI

29

✠ ԳԼԽ ՓԴԵ ՕԺԵՑ ԵՆԵՆԻՇԻ ԶԳ ՁԴԵՆ ✠

George & of Queen Thamar degnent (n Lord) of Javathuk

المعظم الملك The King magnificent

جلال الدنا والد ولا *Glendour of the world & religion*

George son of Tamar گورجی بی نامار

Grumb plus Sword of the Messiah

30

Ինչպես եկեղեցի ղեկավարը չի կարող հեռանալ իր հայրենի երկրից՝

The year 480 (12080) was the time this coin was made

In the center of the map, the word "Ghana" is written in a stylized font.

Quetz. 1st of Tamar

خ الملك الملوك The King of Kings

جلال الدنا والس *glendour of the world religion*

George son of Thomas

small place sword of the mass at

447462-5

3/

22

13

as 1030 but with the addition of parts of the following legend on the reverse

نام مد ای ناک اس سم رار د ا اند مارغ موار صد و سی سال
In the name of God this piece silver was struck in the
year 430 (2040)



27



28



29



30



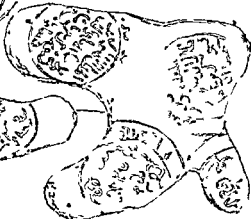
31



32



33



Rulers of Georgia.

	A H		A D	
Dawith II (the restorer)			1089	1123
Demetre I			1123	- 1154
George III			1154	- 1184
Thamar (Queen)			1184	1212
1 st husband George of Mongroed				
2 ^d Dawith III Soslan				
George IV (the coward)			1212	1223
George IV & his mother Thamar				
Rusudan daughter of Thamar			1223	1247
Dawith V (Soslan)			1248	- 1269
Demetre II			1273	- 1289
Dawith VI			1292	1310
Wakhsang III (Mongol ruler)			1301	1307
Sagrat V			1330	1395
George VII			1395	1407
Constantine II			1407	1414
Demetre of Smurethe			1447	1452
George VIII			1452	- 1460
Sagrat of Smurethe				
Simon under Persia	124	1129	1712	1716
Rahar 1 st at Kaway III	1130	1137	1717	1724
Timouriz II	1157	1176	1744	1762
Timouriz II & Heracles				
Heracles I	1176	1213	1712	1713
George III	1213	1213	1778	1800
Jarnuth Dawit	1214	1216	1800	1801
Russian occupation	1217		1864	

Numeral	Georgian character	Armenian character	Sound in English	Numeral	Armenian character	Georgian character	Sound in English
1	Ⴀ	Ⴁ	A	300	Ⴂ	Ⴃ	T
2	Ⴄ	Ⴅ	B	400	Ⴆ	Ⴇ	V
3	Ⴈ	Ⴉ	G	500	Ⴊ	Ⴋ	Vh
4	Ⴌ	Ⴍ	D	600	Ⴎ	Ⴏ	Ph
5	Ⴑ	Ⴒ	E	700	Ⴔ	Ⴕ	X
6	Ⴗ	Ⴘ	W	800	Ⴚ	Ⴛ	G
7	Ⴜ	Ⴝ	Z	900	Ⴟ	Ⴀ	Q
8	Ⴂ	Ⴃ	Ē	1000	Ⴃ	Ⴄ	Ch
9	Ⴅ	Ⴆ	Th	2000	Ⴇ	Ⴈ	Tch
10	Ⴉ	Ⴊ	I	3000	Ⴋ	Ⴌ	Tz
20	Ⴎ	Ⴏ	C	4000	Ⴐ	Ⴑ	Dz
30	Ⴔ	Ⴕ	L	5000	Ⴗ	Ⴘ	Ts
40	Ⴚ	Ⴛ	M	6000	Ⴜ	Ⴝ	Dch
50	Ⴟ	Ⴀ	N	7000	Ⴃ	Ⴄ	Nh
60	Ⴅ	Ⴆ	Le	8000	Ⴇ	Ⴈ	Nhh
70	Ⴉ	Ⴊ	O	9000	Ⴋ	Ⴌ	Dj
80	Ⴎ	Ⴏ	P	10000	Ⴐ	Ⴑ	Hh
90	Ⴔ	Ⴕ	J		Ⴗ	Ⴘ	Ho
100	Ⴚ	Ⴛ	R		Ⴜ	Ⴝ	F
200	Ⴟ	Ⴀ	S		Ⴃ	Ⴄ	L

Georgian era

The Georgian era consisted of a succession of cycles of 532 years each, commencing from the creation of the world which was calculated to be 5504 years before Christ —

These cycles continue in the following manner

The first year of the 12th cycle commenced in the year 249 AD, the first year of the 13th in 781 AD and finally the first year of the 14th in 1313 AD

As last Both coars being struck on very
curious ingots of Copper

RUSUDAN /Zuenn/ 1223 1247 AD

385 Կոնյուց . *Residuum in Assemblis* - Կոն 772
in the field ԳԵԿ ԳԵԿ . Year 447 (1227 AD) 773

الملكة الملوك والملكات *The queen of kings and queens*
 خلال الدنيا والدولة *Splendour of the world and empire*
 رسولان من نساء نساء *Two daughters of women*
 اعراس النصارى *who glorified God in her violence*

COIN OF JALAL UDDIN Sultan of Khwarizm 9th RUYDAN

The Sultan magnificent
 Salih al ud duniya warden
 of with large monogram of Lussidan

DAIVITH V SOULAN 1243 69 AD

۱۷۹ فالر سده ۵ ساه چهار داود ملك

The servant of the Kharr master of the world, Lord, King

شہر نقاس کر مالک اس ار نعت سحرانہ
City of Tiflis God preserve their existence six hundred & forty two

DEMETER II 1273 1289 AD

Selection of die restored from 5 examples T7 3

87 "telegram Decoder" 19 29 37, 38 39 40 41 42 43 44
 R (vowel or a vowel)
 91 36 37 38 39 40 41 42

One of the rooms is above

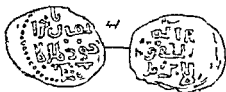
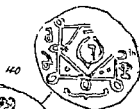
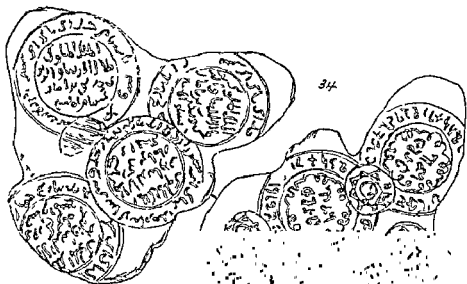
YAKUTAG III (Mongol ruler) under the suzerainty of

04424N 11224E 1371 7 40

هو مدني (امام) سا
 of the world (Hagan Mahmud -
 King of Sogd)

A. T. F. 9 28 1000/1000 1000

قسم الآلة والاسس وروح القدس



Caucasia

GEORGIA contd

SIMON (REGENT under PERSIAS Ameramly) 1124-1129 AD

42. Bird Dragon as No 43 but for 63666. Simon L 1110

R 1114 Talus struck at Tiflis 124

43. " Variety undated N 21894

44. " " " L 1111

45. 2 Haplog Buffalo to r as No 46 N 20167

R 1113 Talus struck at Tiflis 1124

46. 3 " As last but larger N 20165

BAKAR 1130-1134 AD

47. Bird Peacock to r 536 for 35366. Bakar (Pkhizore chert)

R 1111 Talus part Tiflis L 1112

48. " Similar N 21898

49. " " N 20170

50. Peacock to left similar inscriptions to 47 L 1113

TIMOUREZ 1156-1167 AD

51. " Tiger to left 5366 for 35366 Timouruz L 1114

R 1112 Talus part Tiflis 1160

TIMOUREZ and HERACLES

52. " Falcon striking a heron

R 1115 Talus 1165 Timouruz 1165

Yuda tinda part Tiflis 8/60 the servant

Struck at Tiflis L 1117

HERACLES II 1170-1213 AD

53. " Fish to left R 1118 1172. ERECLE (Zhvartnots chert) underneath Talus part Tiflis L 1118

54. Similar but larger and dated 1170-1170 + 2400

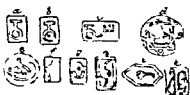
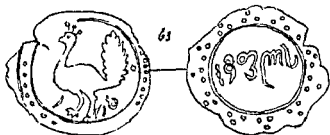
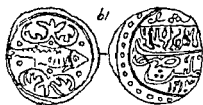
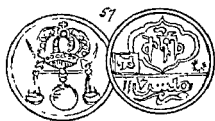
55. " same size as 53 with similar inscriptions but dated as last N 20086

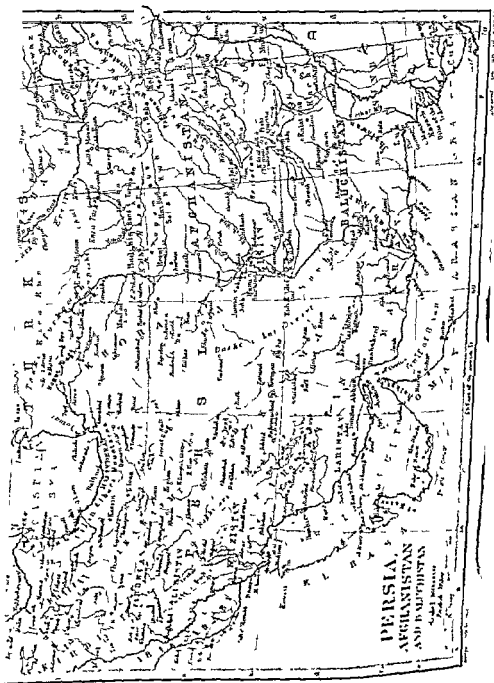
56. " " 1170-1201 and similar N 20085



Enana

<u>GEORGIA cont</u>		
57	Busta	Pair of scales under a cross R same reading as 53 but d 116 117 19m L 18 2
58	"	similar but indented 4m <u>RUSSIAN SOVERAINTY 1783 AD</u> Imperial Russian eagle 17-57(101) L 18 5 R as 53 but dated 177 120+24
59		As last it date L 1 10(101) L 19 10 R as 53 but dated 171 1210(101)
60		<u>GIORGIO XII 1213 215 AN</u>
61	2	A fish with 4 cells under an L over R 970597 Georgia in Armenian characters 1115 Jude 1m Part 51/1 1713 L 18 9
62	1	1 last cell larger <u>DAWYD 1215 1216(AR)</u> L 18 10
63	2	Peacock 6 611 1710 1713 R 3356 Tiflis in Armenian characters <u>RUSSIAN OCCUPATION 1803</u> <u>ALEXANDER I</u> L 18 10
64	Donga	3356.6 Tiflis in Armenian characters R 3 300000 3351 610 1 Shouli 1710 1805 L 18 10
65	1 Khorca	Uk as last R 10 Shouli Georgia By 1 1810 18 L 18 10
66	2	Uk as R 3 10 <u>COUNTERMARKS found on Georgian coins</u> L 18 15
76		dm with 8
C		dm with 8
d		dm with large monogram of Russian
c		dm with small monogram of Russian
F B		dm of the cross of David's Scales
h		dm of the cross of Russian
h		dm with on on Tinsour
A		dm with monogram of the name & date





**PERSIA,
AFGHANISTAN
AND BALUCHISTAN**

Political boundaries
Tribal territories
Geographical features

Persia

Various mints

Afghanistan

Balkh

Kabul

Kandahar

Herat

History of Persia

The Persians as a nation first rose into prominence on the ruins of the great empires founded on the Euphrates

Babylon was taken by Cyrus in 638 BC and soon after he extended it more widely than any that had been previously established in the world. It comprised on one side the west of India and on the other Asia minor, Syria and Egypt, and the valour indeed with which the Greeks defended their small territory, alone prevented him from annexing a considerable part of Europe to his domains. After a feeble struggle it succumbed to the brave and disciplined armies of Alexander the great who won the entire empire of Darius for his own by force of arms in 331 BC.

After his death his immense possessions were divided among his generals, but Greeks and Greeks for a long time continued during several centuries, to reign over Western Asia. About two centuries before Christ Antiochus founded the monarchy of the Parthians, and in the third century after Christ the dynasty of the Sassanides arose who restored the name with the religion and laws of ancient Persia.

They were overthrown by the Muhammadan invaders, who suffered in their turn from the successive invasions of the country by the descendants of Genghis Khan, Tamerlane and the Turks who entirely changed the aspect of Western Asia. At length in 1501, a native dynasty again arose under Ismael Shah who placed himself on the throne. After the reign of Abbas the Great who died in 1628 the princes of the Safi or Safi dynasty became enervated by luxury and dissipation and Persia in the beginning of the 19th century, was overrun by the Afghans who carried fire and sword throughout the whole country and "edu

cod its fiercest capitals to ashes. The atrocities of the
Afghans were avenged, and the independence of Persia
vindicated by Nadir Shah; but though the victories of this
daring chief threw a lustre on his country it was almost
torn to pieces after his death by civil war, till the fortune
of arms gave a decided superiority to Kerim Khan.
His death gave rise to another disputed succession
with civil wars as furious as before. At length Aga
Muhammad, a cumuch, raised himself in 1795 by crimes
and daring to the sovereignty, and not only held it
during his lifetime, but transmitted it to his nephew who
assumed the title of Fath 'Ali Shah. During the reign
of the succeeding monarch Muhammad Mirza, the Per-
sians besieged Herat. His gallant defence was due to
the exertions of Pottinger, a young English officer, and
the siege was raised on the 9th of September 1838 by the ap-
pearance in the Persian Gulf of an English fleet. In 1836
they again besieged and captured Herat. War was declared
by England and an expedition sailed from Bombay.
Bushore was occupied and the Persian troops were twice
defeated by General Outram.

Persian currency

4 Karbegis	1 Bistī	to Abbās
10	1 Shakhī	to
20	1 Mahmudi	to
40	2	1

Under Nāsir al dīn

1 Karbegi	to Shaku	1 Samānī para
5	to	5
1 Pul	to	

New currency.

1 Pul	25 Binar
1 Shaki	50
10000 Binar	200 Shaki = 20 Penabad = 10 Khar = 1 Toman

SHAHS of PERSIA

<u>SAFAVIDS</u>	AH	AD
Isma'īl I	907	1502
Tahmasp I bin Isma'īl	930	1521
Isma'īl II bin Tahmasp	984	1575
Muhammad Khudabanda bin Tahmasp	985	1578
'Abbās I bin Muhammad Khudabanda	995	1587
Safī I	1038	1629
'Abbās II	1052	1642
Sulaymān I	1077	1667
'Isa I	1105	1694
Tahmasp II	1135	1722
'Abbās III	1142	1731
<u>AFGHANS</u>	1148	1736
Mahmud	1135	1722
Ashraf	1137	1725
<u>AFSHARIDS</u>	1142	1729
Nādir	1143	1730
'Adil	1160	1747
'Aziz	1181	1768
'Adil	1210	1796

Persia

ARDEBIL Province AZARBIJAN

- 1 Peacock to right R اردبیل فلوس ۱۱۲۳
Ardebil falus 1123. Ar deb il copper money SP21

ASTARABAD Prov MAZANDARAN

- 2 Lion & sun to right R مازندران فلوس
jart falus Astarabad SP21

BEHBEHAN Prov FARSISTAN

- 3 Lion seizing stag R - مازندران فلوس
jart Behbahan Struck at Behbahan SP21

BUSHIRE (ABU SHEHR) Persian Gulf

- 4 Two lions facing each other R مازندران فلوس ۱۲۲۲
jart Abu Shehr (11122) SP21

- 5 a variety of the last one with ابو شهر راج
Abu Shehr ray. Abu Shehr currency SP21

- 6 Lion to left R مازندران فلوس
jart Abu Shehr ray Currency struck in Abu Shehr SP21

- 7 Sun face R مازندران فلوس ۱۱۱۴
The date may be either 1114 or 1214 SP21

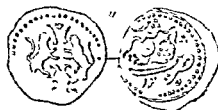
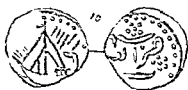
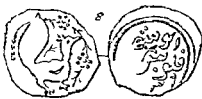
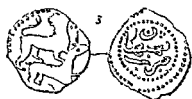
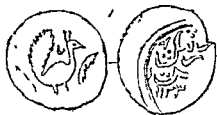
- 8 Peacock to right R مازندران فلوس ۱۲۳۱
Abu Shehr falus 1239 SP21

- 9 Two peacocks back to back R مازندران فلوس
jart Abu Shehr SP21

- 10 Native ship R مازندران فلوس jart Abu Shehr SP21

- 11 Imulation coat of arms R مازندران فلوس ۱۲۰۵
jart Abu Shehr 1205 SP21

- 12 Arabesque R مازندران فلوس jart Abu Shehr SP21



Persia

- 13 Ornament & ضرب ابو شهر. Jart Abu Shehr 2FH
 14 Lion to right. & ضرب ابو شهر. Jart Abu Shehr 1271. 1270 144.
 15 جاد صاحب ناد. Sahid 'Add. The just lord
 & ضرب ابو شهر 1265. 1265 144.
 16 Lion and sun to left. & ضرب ابو شهر. Abu Shehr 2FH
 17 Unread & ضرب ابو شهر. Jart Abu Shehr 1271. 1270 144.
 18 Bird to right.

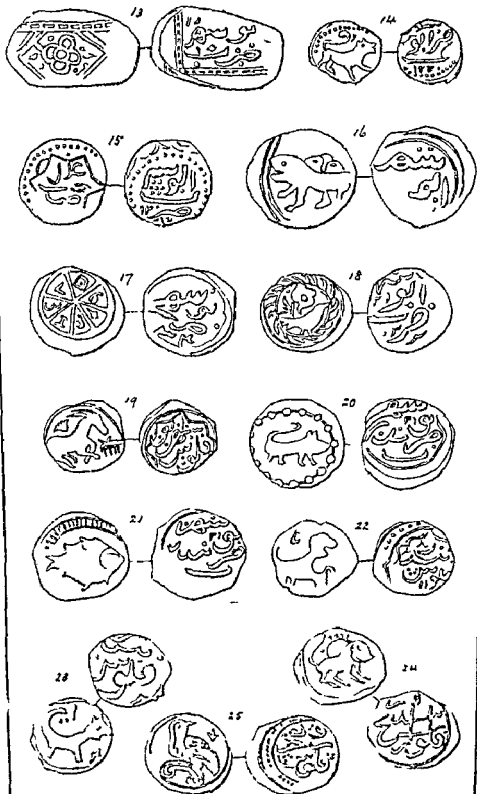
- & ضرب ابو شهر 1222. 1222 144.
 19 Flag jumping
 & ضرب ابو شهر. Abu Shehr falus
 20 Lion (or pig?) to right.
 & ضرب بندر ابو شهر. Jart Bandar Abu Shehr
 (12)21. Struck at the port of Abu Shehr 1231 SP19
 21 Large flat fish
 & same reading and date SP22

BANDAR ('ABDAS') GOMBROON from KIRMAN.

- 22 Lion to right
 & ضرب بندر. Bandar falus 1211. SP16
 23 Lion to right 12. (12)12.
 & as last Bandar falus SP17
 24 Lion (or pig?) and sun to right
 & ضرب بندر. Falus say Bandar.
 Copper money current in Bandar is the first SP63
 These last three coins might with equal propriety have
 been ascribed to Bandar Abu Shehr, both are ports

BORUJIRD from IRAK AJAMI

- 25 Bird looking back
 & ضرب بورجیرد. Borujird falus SP60



Persia

DEMAWAND (Near TEHERAN)

- 27 Lion and sun to right. R. فلوس ضرب دماوند
Falus gart Demawand SP 108

HAMADAN (anc ESBATANA) Prov. IRAN AJEMI

- 28 Dragon looking to right R. فلوس ضرب همدان
Hamadan falus. SP 109
- 29 Eagle and partridge R. همدان فلوس ۱۱۵۳
Hamadan falus 1154 N 20183
- 30 Two felines R. فلوس ضرب همدان. *Falus gart Hamadan* BM
- 31 Flower R. همدان ضرب بلدة ۱۲۵۶
Hamadan balidar gart 1256. SP 110
 (struck in the city of Hamadan 1256)

ISFAHAN Capital of IRAN AJEMI

- 32 Lion and sun to right R. اصفهان فلوس ضرب ۱۱۲۰
Sefahan falus gart 1120 SP 126
- 33 Lion and stag to right. R. فلوس ضرب اصفهان
Falus gart Sefahan N 20861
- 34 Lion and sun to left. R. ضرب دار السلطنة اصفهان
gart dar al Sullanat Sefahan.
Struck at the seal of the Sullanat, Sefahan W 117

KASHAN Prov. IRAN AJEMI

- 35 Peacock to left R. فلوس كاشان (ص) ب.
Falus Kashan gart. SP 167
- 36 Lion and sun to right R. ۳۲. كاشان فلوس ضرب ۳۲
Kashan falus gart (11) 32 SP 163
- 37 as last but dated ۲۷ - ۱۱۳۷ SP 164
- 38 Sun face. R. فلوس ضرب كاشان
Falus gart Kashan SP 166





PETSIC.

KAZWIN (KASBIN) - Prov IRAN AJEMI

- 39 Lion and sun to right. R. ۱۱۳ فلوس ضرب قزوین SP 25
Falus gart Kazerwin 1130
- 40 Horse and sun to right R. ۲ فلوس ضرب قزوین SP 128
Falus gart Kazerwin 1180
- 41 Star to left R. فلوس ضرب قزوین SP 130
Falus gart Kazerwin

KHUI (KHUI) - Prov AZERBAIJAN.

- 42 Sunface R. فلوس ضرب خوی SP 4
Falus gart Khui
- 43 Lion and sun to left R. ۱۱۸۹ خوی فلوس ضرب SP 1214
Khui falus gart 1189
- 44 Deer to left R. ۲۲ خوه ضرب SP 4
Khui gart 11122
- 45 Ass' to right R. ۱۲۰ (12112) R. ضرب خوی N 20319
gart Khui
- 46 similar to last but smaller. Bird that calls the animal a hare. SP 106
- 47 Deer to left. R. ۱۲۳۱ ضرب خوی N 20318
gart Khui 1231
- 48 Peacock to left. R. ۱۲۴۲ ضرب خوی N 20320
Khui gart 1242
- 35 Pond to left R. ضرب خوی SP 107
vau Khui (gart read upside down)
- 36 Lion and sun
Kashan falus ga
- 37 as last but dated
- 38 Suny



39



40



41



42



43



44



45



46



47



48



49



50



11974 SHAHAN to KANDISTAN

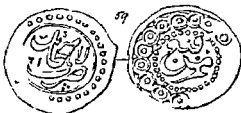
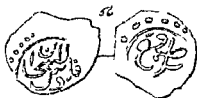
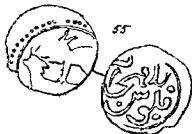
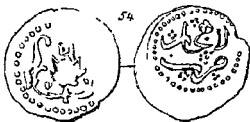
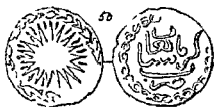
- 50 Lion & sunface R کرمانشاهاں
Jar & Jermanshtakan 37
- 51 Lion and sun to right R کرمانشاهاں فلوس
Jermanshtakan falus SP 157
- 52 Lion and sun to right R کرمانشاهاں فلوس ۱۲۴۴
Jermanshtakan falus 1244 37
- 53 Lion and sun to right R کرمانشاهاں
Jermanshtakan falus 37

LAHIJAN from GHILAN (near RESHT)

- 54 Lion & sun R کرمانشاهاں
Jar & Lahyan 37
- 55 Lion and stag R کرمانشاهاں فلوس
Lahyan falus 37
- 56 Lion & sun R کرمانشاهاں فلوس
Inscription doubtful 37
- 57 Lahyan falus
R 1220 1225 37
- 58 Surface R کرمانشاهاں ۱۲۲۷
Jar & Lahyan 1237 37
- 59 Jar & Lahyan 71 (12/01)
37

LAZANDARAN Capital of that Province

- 60 Lion and stag to right R کرمانشاهاں ۱۴
Falus (jar) Lazandaran 1140 (H. structure) SP 154
- 61 Lion and sun to right R کرمانشاهاں
Falus (jar) Lazandaran 37



Persia

KIRMANSHAHAN In KURDISTAN

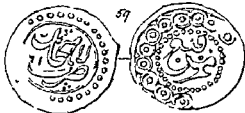
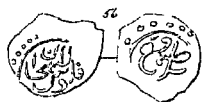
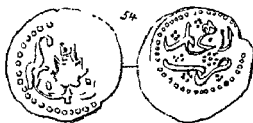
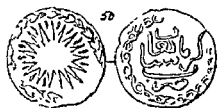
- 50 Sun or surface R صوب کرماسا هار
Zart Kirmanshahan BM
- 51 Lion and sun to right R کرماسا هار فلوس
Kirmanshahan falus SP137
- 52 Horseman to right R کرماسا هار فلوس ۱۲۴۴
Kirmanshahan falus 1244 BM
- 53 Lion and sun to right R
Kirmanshahan falus ^{سوم}فلوس کرما BM

LAHIJAN Prov GHILAN (near RESHT)

- 54 Flower R صوب لاهجان
Zart Lahyan BM
- 55 Lion and stag R لاهجان فلوس
Lahyan falus BM
- 56 لاهجان فلوس Lahyan falus
R Inscription doubtful BM
- 57 Lahyan falus
R ۱۲۲۵ ۱۲۲۵ BM
- 58 Surface R صوب لاهجان ۱۲۲۷
Zart Lahyan 1237 BM
- 59 Zart Lahyan ۷۱ (2)61 BM

MAZANDARAN Capital of that Province

- 60 Lion and stag to right R فلوس صوب مازنداران ۱۴
Falus (Zart) Mazandaran 1140 (alt. struck) SP184
- 61 Lion and sun to right R فلوس (صوب) مازنداران
Falus (Zart) Mazandaran SP4



Persia.

MESHED استاد فرخ KHUPASAN

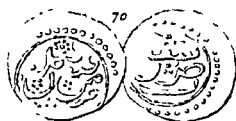
- 62 Lion and sun to left R. دلوں ضرب منہ منہ
 Falus gart Meshed maxidus
 Falus struck at Meshed the holy SP 188
- 63 Elephant and rider to left countermartined راج.
 raj. current R. ۱۳۰۵ دلوں ضرب منہ منہ
 Falus gart Meshed maxidus 1205 SP 190
- 64 Surface
 R. gart Meshed maxidus 1247 SP 189
- 65 Elephant and rider to right ۱۳۳۶ . 1346
 R. gart falus Meshed maxidus SP 191
- 66 Lion and sun to left ۱۳۶۱ . 1261
 R. Falus Meshed maxidus 3M
- 67 راج . raj. current struck over another design
 S Falus gart Meshed maxidus SP 193

RANASH فرخ Khuzestan

- 68 Lion and sun to right. R منہ
 ۱۰۳۴ دلوں ضرب منہ منہ
 Ranash falus gart 1034 SP 118

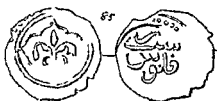
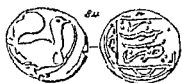
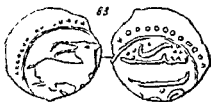
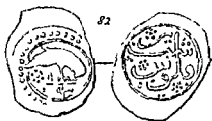
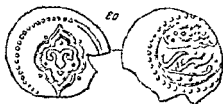
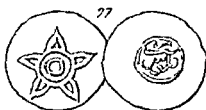
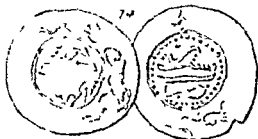
RESHT فرخ GHILAN

- 69 منہ gart Resht R. Inscription unread
 3M
- 70 منہ gart Resht R. Inscription unread
 3M
- 71 منہ Resht falus R. Ornament 3M
- 72 منہ منہ منہ R. Inscription unread
 3M
- 73 Surface marked R. ۱۳۳۲ دلوں ضرب منہ
 gart Resht 1232 - Struck in Resht 1232 3M



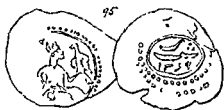
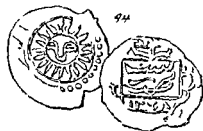
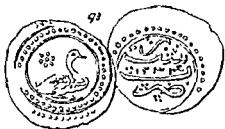
RESHT cont^d

- | | | |
|----|--|-----|
| 74 | Bird to left R. <i>جرب, شت</i> - <i>gart Resht</i>
struck up an earlier design. | BM |
| 75 | Peacock to left
R. <i>جرب, شت</i> - <i>gart Resht</i> | BM |
| 76 | Elephant to left
R. <i>شت فلوس</i> , <i>Resht falus</i> | BM |
| 77 | Ornament
R. <i>Resht falus</i> | BM |
| 78 | <i>شت, جرب</i> - <i>gart Resht</i>
R. Inscriptions unread | BM |
| 79 | Lace to right
R. <i>gart Resht</i> | BM |
| 80 | Surface ' with ornamental border.
R. <i>gart Resht</i> | BM |
| 81 | Snake or dragon
R. <i>جرب, شت</i> - <i>gart Resht</i> | BM |
| 82 | Bird to right
R. <i>شت فلوس</i> - <i>Resht falus</i> | BM |
| 83 | Tree to right.
R. <i>gart Resht</i> | BM |
| 84 | Peacock to right
R. <i>gart Resht</i> | BM |
| 85 | Ornament of floral design
R. <i>Resht falus</i> | BM. |



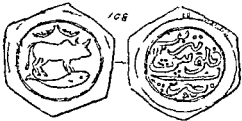
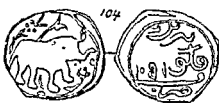
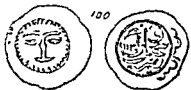
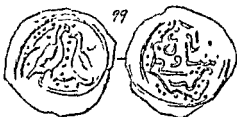
RESHT cont.

- 86 Athlete on parallel bar.
R. part Resht with sunrays around. 30'
- 87 Two fishes following
R. Silver part Resht 1179 - 1169
(There are portions of an earlier inscription on this) 30'
- 88 Surface centre with two fishes meeting around
R. شنت, سو 1221 - 1231 part Resht 30'
- 89 Surface
R. part Resht 1221 - 1231
(struck over an earlier design) 30'
- 90 Rose.
R. Resht silver (struck through) 30'
- 91 Lion to right looking backward.
R. 1222 شنت, سو, part Resht 1233 30'
- 92 Peacock to right
R. part Resht
(struck over an earlier design) 30'
- 93 Horse to right.
R. 1224 سو, سو, part Resht 1234 30'
- 94 Surface.
R. part Resht 1224 - 1248
(struck over an earlier design) 30'
- 95 Ancient Persian figure holding eagle on his wrist
R. Resht 1269
(struck over an earlier design) 30'
- 96 Two fishes following
R. 1247 شنت, سو. }
part Resht 1257 }
شنت
1 40'



POTSDAM

<u>SARI Prov. MAZANDARAN</u>		
97	Surface & ۶۱ ساری	
	Jard Sate 11/61	3M
98	Butt looking back	
	& ۶۱ ساری Jard Sate	2FA
<u>SAUS BULAGH Prov. AZERBAIJAN</u>		
99	Two gowes facing each other & { ملاع ساوح صوب	SP 116
	Jard-Sausbulagh	
100	Surface	
	& ۶۱ ساری - 1130 Jard-Sausbulagh	3M
<u>SHIRAZ Capital Prov. PERSIA</u>		
101	Face to right & ۱۹۲ شیراز	
	Falus Jard Shiraz 1097	SP 9
102	Lion and sun to right & شیراز	
	Falus Jard Shiraz	N 20816
103	Lion to right & شیراز فالوس	
	Shiraz falus	N 20897
<u>TABRIZ Capital Prov. AZERBAIJAN</u>		
104	Elephant to right & ۱۵۱ تبریز	
	Tabriz falus Jard 1051	SP 93
105	Peacock to left & ۸۱ تبریز	
	Tabriz falus Jard 11 - 1081	SP 94
106	Lion and sun to right	
	& Tabriz falus Jard	SP 72
107	Bull to right	
	& Tabriz falus Jard 1 90 1095	N 2 123
108	Lion and sun	F Falus Jard Tabriz 111 112 SP 9
109	Bull to left & Falus Jard Tabriz 111 113	N 21127



TABRIZ cont^d

- 111 Lion and sun to left R ۱۱۲۴ تلوس سر و تپه R
 Falus jart Tabriz 1124 DFH
- 112 Bull to right R Falus (jart) Tabriz ۱۳۴ ۱۱۳۴ SP 91
- 113 Lion and sun to left R ۱۱۷ تلوس سر و تپه R
 Falus jart Tabriz 1171 SP 95
- 114 Lion and sun to left
 R Falus jart Tabriz SP 77
- 115 Lion and sun to right
 R Falus jart Tabriz ۱۳۳ - ۱۱۳۶ SP 94
- 116 Lion and sun to right R ۱۲۱۶ سر و دار السلطنه تلوس R
 jart dar al Sullaniat Tabriz 1219 -
 Struck at the seat of the Sullanate Tabriz 1219 DFH
- 117 Lion and sun to left R ۱۲۲۴ تلوس سر و تپه R
 jart Tabriz 1224 SP 78
- 118 Lion and sun to left
 R jart Tabriz ۱۲۳۵ 1235 SP 81
- 119 Similar reading but larger size SP 80
- 120 Surface
 R jart Tabriz ۱۲۲۹ - 1229 SP 83
- 121 Surface
 R jart Tabriz ۲۴ - 1224 SP 87
- 122 Lion scaled to right
 R jart Tabriz ۱۲۵۲ 1252 DFH
- 123 Lion scaled to right with sun behind his back
 R jart Tabriz ۱۲۵۲ - 1252 2M



112



114

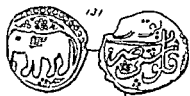
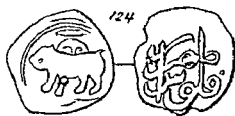


116



119





Persia.

TEHERAN Capital of PERSIA

- 124 Lion and sun to left R طهران فلوس - SP 121
Teheran falus.
- 125 Peacock to left ۱۲۲۲ - ۱۲۲۳ R طهران رایج ۱۲۲۲ .
Teheran rayj ۱۲۲۲(2) . Teheran currency SP 133
- 126 Lion seizing stag . over heads L . R for Teheran.
R ۱۱۴۲ طهران ضرب . Falus gart Teheran 1143 SP 122

TABARISTAN.

- 127 Double eagle R فلوس طبرستان -
Falus Tabaristan BM
- 128 Elephant and driver R ضرب طبرستان .
gart Tabaristan . C BM
- 129 Lion and sun to left
R gart Tabaristan BV
- 130 Lion and sun to right
R Falus Tabaristan BM

TUI

- 131 Elephant to left R . فلوس ضرب توی .
Falus gart Tui ° SP 100

URUMI Prov FARSISTAN

- 132 Lion and sun to left ۱۲۴۹ - ۱۲۴۹ . R اروم -
Urumi Margon R ل و اس م ر ب Falus gart SP 22
- 133 Dragon looking back R ضرب فلوس اروم -
gart falus Urumi SP 23
- 134 Turtle to right . R فلوس اروم . Falus Urumi SP 25
- 135 Lion to right R gart falus Urumi 1114 . 1117 DFH
- 136 Bird to left R اروم فلوس ضرب ۱۲۲۲
Urumi falus gart 1222 SP 24



PERSIA

YAZD 3rd FARSISTAN

137 Surface

R. فلوس جارت يازد Falus jart Yazd DM

138 Same reading both sides فلوس جارت يازد

Falus jart Yazd DM

139 Lion to left R. جارت يازد + fish SP

140 Another one showing the remainder of obverse SP

(These two coins were formerly read Force)

141 Lion and sun left

R. Falus jart Yazd SP 196

RAY or CURRENT COIN without mint

142 راي . Jay . current

R. Ww 195 - dated 1095 DM

143 Rosace + remains of former inscription

R. راي فلوس Ray fulus ie current coin DM

144 Surface

R. راي . Ray . current

IRAN The Persian name for PERSIA

145 The zodiacal Gemini or twins

R. ايران فلوس Iran fulus DM

146 Double eagle (1 Russian arme)

R. ايران فلوس Iran fulus DM

147 Shee to right

R. فلوس مماليك ايران Fulus mamluk Iran

Copier money of the Kingdom of Iran DM

48 Lion and sun to right

R. similar reading

49 Peacock R. ايران 1282 jart Iran 1282 DM

Persia

YAZD Prov FARSISTAN

- 137 Surface
 R. فلوس صرب يزد . Falus zart Yazd ZFH
- 138 Same reading both sides
 فلوس صرب يزد
 Falus zart Yazd ZFH
- 139 Lion to left R. فلوس صرب . zart Yazd + fish SP
- 140 Another one showing the remainder of obverse SP
 (These two coins were formerly read Fures)
- 141 Lion and sun left
 R. Falus zart Yazd SPI96

RA'S or CURRENT COIN without mint

- 142 راج . Jay . current
 R. کوا ۹۵ - sanak 1095 ZFH
- 143 Rotace + remains of former inscription
 R. راج فلوس . Ray fulus ie. current coin BM
- 144 Surface
 R. راج . Ray . current

IRAN The Persian name for PERSIA

- 145 The godlike Gemini or twins
 R. ایران فلوس Iran fulus BM
- 146 Double eagle (? Russian arms)
 R. ایران فلوس Iran fulus BM
- 147 See to right
 R. فلوس ملک ایران Fulus muluk Iran
 before money of the kingdom of Iran BM
- 48 Lion and sun to right
 R. similar reading
- 49 P. cock R. ایران فلوس . zart Iran 1282 BM

<u>IRAN (The Kingdom) cont'd</u>		
150		<p>عر. ramp or to left R ۱۲۵ ایران فلوس</p> <p>Iran falus 125x</p> <p>SP1</p>
151		<p>عر. and sur. to left R ایران فلوس</p> <p>Iran falus</p> <p>SP1</p>
152		<p>Similar with Iran falus in form of monogram</p>
153	1 Shaka	<p>عر. and sur. to left R In form of monogram</p> <p>فلوس راج ملک کرو سہ ایران</p> <p>Falus raj munalik mahrusat Iran</p> <p>'Better money current in the Kingdom of Iran'</p> <p>SPH</p>
154	2	<p>As last but larger</p> <p>SPH</p>
155	3	<p>عر. and sur. to left ۱۲۷۱ - ۱۲۷۱</p> <p>R ۱۲۷۱ ایران فلوس</p> <p>Falus munalik Iran</p> <p>'Better money of the Kingdom of Iran'</p>
156	2	<p>Similar but dated ۱۲۷۲ - ۱۲۷۳</p>
157	1	<p>do do ۱۲۷۴ - ۱۲۷۴</p>
158		<p>Sur-face in wreath R ادسار راج ایران</p> <p>Raj Iran dinar</p>
159	25 dinar (Sub)	<p>Er. as last R ۲۵ ادسار راج ملک ایران</p> <p>Raj munalik Iran 25 dinar</p> <p>25 dinar current in the Kingdom of Iran</p>
160	50 dinar (Shaka)	<p>Er. as 158 at bottom date ۱۲۹۹ - ۱۲۹۹</p> <p>R Raj munalik Iran 50 - 50 dinar</p>
161	100 dinar (2 Shaka)	<p>Er. as 158 at bottom ایران - Teheran R Raj munalik Iran 50 - 50 dinar ۱۲۵۰ below</p>
162	200 dinar	<p>Er. as 158 with Teheran below R Raj munalik Iran ۲۰۰ - 200 dinar</p> <p>SPH</p>
163	50 dinar	<p>Er. and sur. to left ۱۳۱۹ - ۱۳۱۹ - wreathed</p> <p>R Raj munalik Iran 50 dinar as R 150</p>
164	100 dinar	<p>As last but 100 dinar (ادسار) or R</p> <p>SPH</p>

Doubtful Persian or Afghan mints

170		Restruct' coin with monogram ' ع ١/٢ Ray ' in centre of surrings & Blurred	DFH
171		Tughra or monogram ع ١/٢ Ray Current & ١٠٠٠ Jart	DFH
172		Peacock to right & ٥ Falus	DFH
173		Peacock to right & ٢ Falus	DFH
174		Peacock to left & ٥ Falus	DFH
175		Peacock to left & ٤ Falus	WHY
176	Snake	Horn or fish & سم شاج . Horn (half) Shaku	DFH
177		Double eagle & ١٠٠٠ Falus	BM
178		Two bladed sword to right & ٦ Jart Falus	6 BM
179		Lion to left with surface above its body & Exactly as above	BM
180		Another variety of lion and surface & Exactly as above	BM



In locating these, and also the coins of neighbouring states little attention need be paid by the collector to the designs on the obverse. The signs of the zodiac the lion and sun a lion alone and many other devices are in frequent use over all this region and consequently afford no clue to the place where the coin was struck. The habit also of stamping their new designs upon their neighbours' coins as well as their own old ones causes great confusion the curious legends thus found and distorted appearance of the device thus formed upon them being due to this practice. The only sure proof of the correct placing of a coin lies in ones ability to identify (and if possible read) the mint name.

Many of the mints in former use by Persia are to be found amongst those of the states on the borders as existing at the present, and forcibly point to the terrible struggle for mastery between them at various periods, before Persia was drawn back and confined to its present boundaries -

History of Afghanistan

The history proper of Afghanistan begins with the advent of Ahmad Shah Durrani in 1747 who seized the moment when Persia was disturbed by the assassination of Nader Shah to effect the independence of his country, and to make it one of the most powerful kingdoms in the East. He founded the Durrani dynasty, and was succeeded by Timur, who died 1793 and left the crown to be fought for by his three sons. Of these Jamshid first succeeded in obtaining supreme power, but was dethroned by his half brother Mahmud who in turn was compelled to abdicate (1823) by an insurrection of the Afghan chiefs. Dost Muhammad the most powerful of these chiefs (founder of the Barakzai dynasty) made himself master of Kabul and Ghazni and was recognized as virtual ruler. Shah Shuja the legitimate sovereign was expelled and lived as a dependant on the British government at Ludhiana. The close relations subsisting between Dost Muhammad and Russia induced the British to enter into an alliance with Shah Shuja with the object of replacing him on the throne (1838). War was declared against Dost Muhammad, a strong force under General Burnes advanced and reaching Kandahar formally seated Shah Shuja on the throne. Dost Muhammad surrendered and the country was thought to be finally conquered. The British force took up quarters at Kabul but in the winter of 1841 when help from India was cut off they were forced to evacuate the country, and during their retreat through the S. Hy. bar pass the whole lot of men women and children numbering 15000 were massacred one man alone escaping. After the Afghans were routed

by a retributory British force Shah Shuja again reigned at Kabul but the following year 1822 he was assassinated and with the expulsion of Ismail Fath Jung a few months later the Durrani dynasty came to an end (1822) Dost Muttan naik again ascended the throne, this time unopposed and the consolidation of his empire occupied his energies till his death in 1863. He was succeeded by his third son Sher Ali but two of his eldest brothers again plunged the country into a civil war. After much turmoil which lasted five years Sher Ali firmly secured his position, assisted by British arms and money. In 1878 trouble began between Sher Ali and the British in consequence of the former refusing to accept a British Resident at Kabul. Afghanistan was invaded by the British followed by the flight and death of the Amir the accession of Yakub Khan the massacre of Sir Louis Cavagnari and the members of the British mission at Kabul the occupation of the country and the abdication of the Amir (1879). Subsequently Abdur Rahman Khan was proclaimed Amir and the British forces having totally defeated the Afghan army, under Ayub Khan and seated Abdur Rahman firmly in the government withdrew from Afghan territory in April 1881. (© add. Enclosed in a bridge)

Rulers of Afghanistan

	DURRANI	BARAKZAI	
	A.H.	A.H.	A.D.
Ahmad Shah Durrani	1160		1747
Timur Shah	1187		1773
Zaman Shah	1207		1793
Shuja ul mulk (Shah Shuja)	1216		1801
Mahmud Shah	1216		1801
Shuja (second reign)	1218		1803
Mahmud (second reign)	1224 45		1809-29
Ali Shah at Kabul	1233		1817
Ayyub Shah at Kandahar & Peshawar	1233		1817
Dost Muhammad at Kabul & Kandahar		1239 55	1823 49
Kamran at Herat	1245 58		1829 42
Sultan Muhammad at Peshawar	1247	1247 9	1831-2
Shuja (third reign)	1253		1839
Kohandel Khan at Kandahar		1256 67	1840-1
Fath Jung at Kabul	1253		1842
Dost (second reign) Kabul Kandahar Herat & Baluch		1258 80	1842-53
Kohandel (again) at Kandahar		1273 - 8	1856 51
Shere Ali Kabul & Kandahar		1280 3	1863-6
Muhammad Afzal Kabul & Baluch		1283	1866
Muhammad Ayaz Kabul Baluch & Kandahar		1283 - 4	1866-7
Shere Ali (again) Kabul Kandahar Herat and Baluch		1285 96	1868-78
Fakir Khan at		1296	1878
Wali Shere Ali at Kandahar		1277	1879
Wali Muhammad at Kabul		1277	1879
Abdur Rahman at		1298	1880
Muhammad Latif (Baluch)		1306	1888
Habibullah Khan at		1319	1901

Afghanistan

BALKH

- | | | | |
|---|--|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Scimitar | سحر - fard | |
| | R ۱۲۲ | سحر Balkh | 122 BM |
| 2 | Two scimitars and pediment forming together
a heart shaped ornament | | |
| | R ۱۲۲۸ | سحر امال بالاد Balkh | 1228 |
| | Struck on the mother of cities Balkh 1228 BM | | |
| 3 | Variety of the last with a different
pediment and bearing date ۳۲ 1233 BM | | |
| 4 | Another dated ۳۴ 1234 BM | | |
| 5 | " do " " BM | | |
| 7 | ۱۲۹۵ فلووس = Falus 1295 BM | | |
| | R | Lion to right | ۱۲۹۵ سحر - Balkh 1295 |
| 8 | فلووس Falus BM | | |
| | R | Lion to left | ۱۲۹۵ سحر Balkh 1295 |





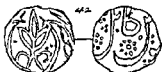
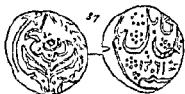
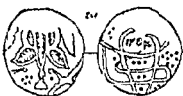
Afghanistan

		كابل دلوښ . Kabul falus	BM
12		Star between two swords	
		كابل دلوښ ۱۲۳۶ خه Kabul falus sanal 1236	BM
13		Flower between two leaves with sword above	
		كابل دلوښ ۱۲۳۴ خه Kabul falus 1234	BM
		<u>BARAKZAIS rulers</u>	
14		Flower entwining sword pointed to left	
		كابل دلوښ ۱۲۵۴ خه . Kabul falus 1254	BM
15		Flower entwining sword pointed to left	
		كابل دلوښ خه Kabul falus	BM
16		Flower entwining sword pointed to left	
		كابل دلوښ ۱۲۵۰ خه Kabul falus 1250	BM
17		The same but larger undated	BM
18	 dated 1200 - 1201	BM
19		Leaf with رايي ۱۲۵۴ Ray 1254 / Currency / Large sword	
		كابل دلوښ . Kabul falus	BM
20		Leaf between two swords خه ۲۰۲۵	
		Kabul falus 55	BM
21		Two swords between two leaves خه دلوښ	
		Falus part Kabul struck on an earlier coin	BM
22		A double or triple struck coin with leaves خه on ob	
		خه containing the usual part falus Kabul	BM
23		Flower خه دلوښ ۱۲۵۰ Kabul falus 1250	BM
24		Flower خه similar dated 1254	BM
25		Similar undated	BM
26		Flower between two swords خه Kabul falus	BM
27		خه خه	
		كابل دلوښ ۱۲۵۴ خه Kabul falus 1254	BM
28		Similar to last but dated 12758 (12758)	BM



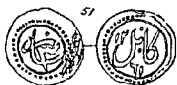
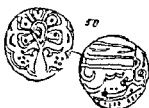
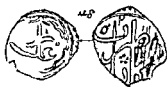
Afghanistan

29	Flower between two swords (as last)	
	R ۱۳۵۴ کابل فالوس Kabul falus 1254	BM
30	Leaf 'between two flowers'	
	R کابل فالوس Kabul falus	BM
31	Star or daisy within arabesque	
	R کابل فالوس - Kabul falus	BM
32	Sword handle	
	R کابل فالوس - Kabul falus	BM
33	Another showing the whole of the date	BM
	(Both of these coins are nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick)	
34	Similar to No 14 but different reverse	BM
35	Flower R کابل فالوس ' Kabul ' falus	BM
36	Star or flower within ornamental border	
	R ۱۲۶۱ کابل فالوس - Kabul falus 1261	BM
37	Flower with two leaves between two swords	
	R کابل فالوس ۱۲۶۱ سنه Kabul falus sanat 1261	BM
38	Another similar but undated both dble struck	BM
39	Another double struck coin with date ۱۲۷۰ ۱۲۵۵	
	and کابل فالوس - jart falus Kabul	BM
40	Flower R کابل ۷۸ Kabul (1268)	BM
41	another with part of کابل فالوس 3 (1269)	BM
42	another similar but larger	BM
43	Six petalled flower within cartouche	
	R کابل فالوس Kabul falus	BM
44	similar but larger	BM
45	another as last	BM
46	another still larger	BM



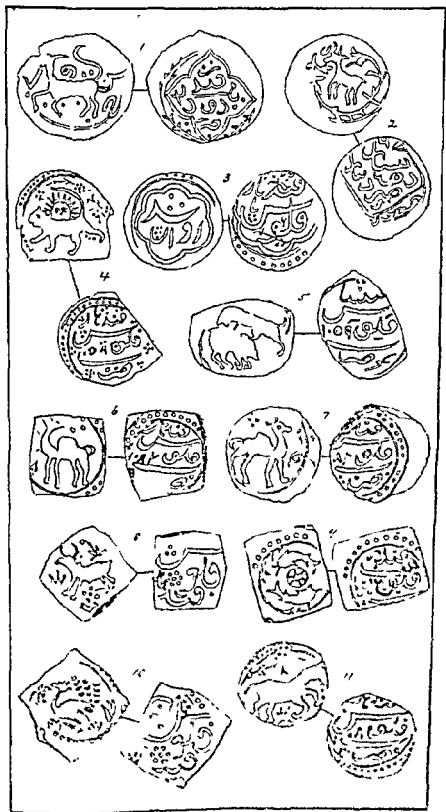
Afghanistan

47		Two bladed sword and four stars R 7 کابل فلوس . Kabul falus (12) 6x H14
48		R or کابل فلوس . Part Kabul (12) 5x 3M
49		Flowers R 6x 6x Round کابل دار السلطنة . Dar al sultanat Kabul The seal of the Sullanat Kabul 3M
50		.
51		R کابل فلوس . Kabul falus 3M
52		R 1241 کابل . Kabul 1261 Two swords & flower H14
53		R Another variety of the "Kabul falus" monogram sword points to right surrounded with flowers R کابل فلوس . Kabul falus H14
54	Pasa	Diwan hall with throne 121 کابل . En pasa 1309 R کابل دار السلطنة . Part dar al Sullanat Kabul. Struck as the seal of the Sullanat Kabul
55	.	As last but date 1314 . 1317 on R
56	.	As last with 34 . 56 above the value . R Exactly like 55



Afghanistan.

<u>KANDAHAR - Kandahar - Ahmadshahy</u>		
1	2 Dinars	Andelche to left ۹۰۵ سنه . Senat (year) 937 Rۛ قند هزار دو دینار ضرب Kandahar dow dinar part BM 141
2		Similar but without date. BM 149
3		سند رواں . Shah rawan. It became current Rۛ ۱۰۲۲ قند هزار مونس 1022 Kandahar fulus (Rodgers metal)
4		Lion and sun to left Rۛ قند هزار مونس ۱۰۵۸ ضرب Kandahar fulus part 1058 BM 131
5		Lion seizing stag Rۛ قند هزار مونس ۱۰۵۹ ضرب Kandahar fulus part 1059 BM 137
6		Dromedary to left Rۛ قند هزار مونس ۱۰۸۲ ضرب Kandahar fulus part 1082 BM 140
7		Dromedary to right Rۛ قند هزار مونس ۱۰۸۲ ضرب Kandahar fulus part 1082 BM 142
8		Stag to left Rۛ مونس قند هزار Fulus Kandahar BM 144
9		Two fishes and star Rۛ قند هزار مونس اصراپ Kandahar fulus part BM 152
10		Peacock to left Rۛ مونس قند (هزار) Fulus Kandahar BM 150
11		Horse galloping to right Rۛ قند هزار مونس ۱۰۸۰ ضرب Kandahar fulus part 1080 BM 138
<p>All the coins above were struck when Kandahar was under Persian rule with the exception of 1083 which was issued by the great Mogul Emperor of India Shah Jehangir clearly showing that this province formed part of his empire at the period of 1022 A.D.</p>		



Afghanistan.

KANDAHAR under Persia contd

- 12 Horse galloping to left R. قند بار فلوس ۱۸۰ ضرب R. BM 134
Kandahar falus gart 1080
- 13 Lion and sun to left R. قند بار فلوس ۱۸۵ ضرب R. BM 134
Kandahar falus gart 1085
- 14 Lion to left R. قند بار فلوس ۱۸۶ ضرب R. BM 135
Kandahar falus gart 1086
- 15 Two bladed sabre of Ali, known by the name of
Zu'l Jikar to right R. قند بار فلوس ضرب R. BM 136
Kandahar falus gart
- 16 Lion and sun to right R. فلوس ضرب قند بار ۱۱۰۷ R. BM 133
Falus gart Kandahar 1108
- 17 Flower R. Sabre to left قند بار ضرب R. BM 134
Kandahar gart
- 18 Flower R. Sabre to left قند بار ضرب ۱ R. DFH
Kandahar gart
- 19 Sabre to right R. قند بار (۱) فلوس ضرب R. BM 133
Kandahar falus gart
- 20 as last but smaller BM 1

DURRANI rulers

- 21 Two bladed sabre + scabbard ? to right
R. احمد ساجی فلوس ضرب ۱۱۹۷ R. BM
Ahmadshahi falus gart 1198
- 22 same coin with different position of die BM
- 23 ۱۲۰۰ فلوس - Falus 1200
R. احمد ساجی ضرب gart Ahmadshahi
Struck at Ahmadshahi as Kandahar BM.

DURRANI and BARANZAI rulers

As it is doubtful as to which dynasty many of the remaining coins belong I have grouped them together under the above heading



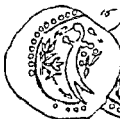
12



13



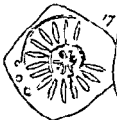
14



15



16



17



18



19



20



21



22



23



Afghanistan

24	Surface wrongly attributed see Serial 9 R Jart-falus Herat 1227	BM
25	۱۲۲۸ من ار اوں . Shad sauran (Shams current) 1228 R Jart-falus Kandahar 1228	BM
26	Flower between two double bladed swords R Jart-falus Ahmadshahi 1241	BM
27	Trefoil flower R Jart-falus Kandahar 1241	BM
28	Eight leaved flower R ۱۲۴۰ من احمد (سای) 1240	BM
29	Flower between two swords R as last undated	BM
30	Leaf between two swords R	BM
31	As last but larger	BM
32	Similar R ۱۲۴۰ من احمد سای 1240	BM
33	Three swords R ۱۲۴۱ من احمد سای 1241	BM
34	Large flower R ۱۲۱۵ من احمد سای 1215	BM
35	Similar	BM
36	Surface R ۱۲۱۵ من احمد سای 1215	BM
37	Similar (date off coin)	BM
38	Two double bladed swords crossed R ۱۲۱۵ من احمد سای 1215	BM
39	see page 169 as last, but larger	BM
40	Ornamental cartouche Jalus من احمد سای ۱۲۵۴ 1254	BM
41	Different cartouches Jalus من احمد سای ۱۲۵۴ 1254	BM
42	R Elegant arabesque formed with the words Jalus من احمد سای	BM



Affghanistan

39	Two double bladed swords crossed, R. قوس احمد شاه Jart fatus Ahmadshahy. DFH
42	Sword and leaves R. احمد شاه Ahmadshahy 2 DFH
63	Three flowers on one stem R. Five bladed sword R. قوس احمد شاه DFH
64	Lion to right R. احمد شاه Ahmadshahy 1227 BM
65	Flower within cartouche R. احمد شاه قوس Ahmadshahy fatus BM
66	Three flowers on one stem R. قوس احمد شاه Jart fatus Ahmadshahy 1245 DFH
67	1218 (س) شجاع الملک. Shuja al Mulk Shah 1221 R. A sword and ۲ sw. Year 4 (of reign) Note: Its mint is shown on this coin but it is included here on account of the probability of its being struck at Kandahar
68	Flower R. قوس احمد شاه Jart fatus Ahmadshahy (1221) HM
69	A Bird R. its last undated. HM





Afghanistan

HERAT

- 1 Horse to left 1134 (reversed) 1134
R Two bladed sword هرات فلوس ضرب 15 P 144
Herat part falus
- 2 Leaf between two swords R 1135 هرات فلوس ضرب
Falus part Herat 1135
- 3 Sword between two leaves هرات فلوس ضرب
Herat Falus part 60
- 4 1 Pusa Durrat hall with throne 1136
R 1136 هرات فلوس ضرب دار الحجرة هرات
Herat struck at the seal of victory Herat
- 5 Leaf between two swords R 1224 هرات فلوس ضرب
Falus Herat part 1224 Fresh
- 6 These three coins are a good sample of the type of
7 coin which are also double & treble struck
- 8 The obverse may be a fish R 1260 هرات فلوس ضرب
part falus Herat 1260 HN
- 9 Lion to left
R هرات فلوس ضرب - Herat falus
- 10 Sun face R 1227 هرات فلوس ضرب -
part falus Herat 1227 B



Russia in Asia

Bukhara is the ancient Sogdiana of which the capital was the modern Samarcand. In the 8th century it was conquered by the Arabs, under whom it flourished till 1220 when it fell under the power of Genghis Khan, whose descendants were dispossessed by Timur about 1370. It was finally seized (1505) by the Uzbeks, who are still the dominant race. After the Russians had annexed part of Khokand in 1815 they found themselves increasingly harassed by the petty attacks of Bukharan troops, and entering the Khanate gained a decisive victory at Jizor (1866) and afterwards took possession of the city of Samarcand in 1868. It is now under the sovereignty of Russia.

Khokand or Fergana, of which the capital is Khokand, is a Khanate of Central Asia now included in the Russian government of Sir Darya. After the war of 1866 Russia replaced the Khan, Khudayar, who was theoretically little more than a vassal of the Czar. A rebellion in 1874 against the Khan stirred up by Yassub Beg, Amir of Kashgar led to another Russian invasion under General Kaufmann and the annexation of the whole of Khokand in 1875.

Trade being abridged

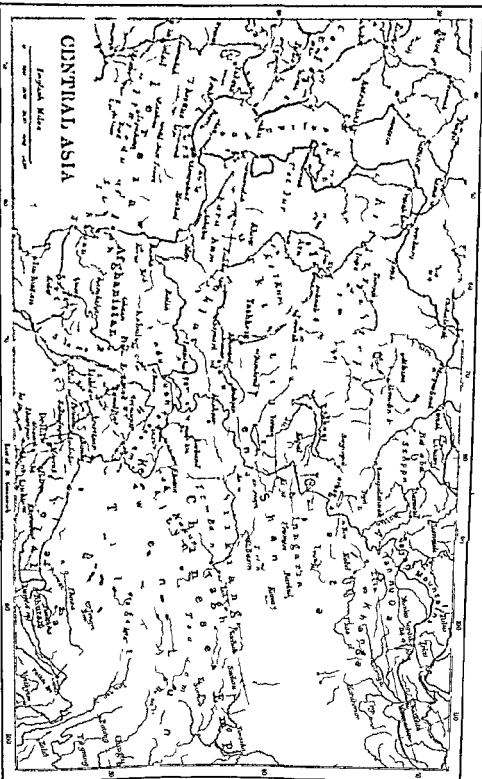
Khwarezme the ancient Chorasmia was subject successively to Darius, Parthia and Persia, and became a monarchy with the name of Khwarezm under a Seljuk dynasty in 1092 AD. The Timurids conquered the whole of Persia and Afghanistan before in turn subjected by Jenghis Khan in 1221 by Timur in 1370 and by the Uzbeks in 1571. At the request of the Khan Said Miranmad the Russians under Gen. Kaufmann occupied the capital and finally in 1875 completed the annexation.

Trade being abridged

CENTRAL ASIA

English Miles

0 100 200 300 400



BUKHARA

- | | | |
|---|--|----|
| 1 | Butkhara, ۲۸ Tamal fa al Tarikh 832
(dalam naskhah) سه و التارخ ثلاثا سا و نما مایه | |
| 2 | Butkhara, ۲۸ Tamal fa al Tarikh 832
A fuku, ۲۸ Tamal fa al Tarikh 832 | BM |
| 3 | Butkhara, ۲۸ Tamal fa al Tarikh 832
A fuku, ۲۸ Tamal fa al Tarikh 832 | BM |

KHIVA (or KHVARIZM)

- | | | |
|---|---|-----|
| 5 | فلسه <i>Falsah</i> فلسه <i>Falsah</i> حواری <i>Harari</i> | Har |
|---|---|-----|

FARGHANA

- 8 | Falus & ۱۲۵۲ درگاه *Farghara* ۱۲۵۲
۳۳

KHONAND

- | | |
|----|---|
| 4 | for square روج Rukh (Snakh-Rukh 1154) |
| | for Jar Rhotand BM |
| 10 | for Ale Farors لاله حکم 1277 (High authority or enormous) |
| | for Jar Rhotand |
| 11 | for Jar Rhotand laly (the beautiful) |
| | for Talus 1249 |



History of Chinese Turkestan.

It appeared very probable that at the dawn of history this country was inhabited by an Aryan population in a highly developed state of civilization scarcely inferior to that of the neighbouring region of Bactria. When the Huns occupied East and West Mongolia in 177 B.C. they drove out the Yu Che (Yüeh) and at the beginning of our era there were several independent cities of which Khotan was the most important. In the first century A.D. the Chinese extended their rule westward over Turkestan as far as Kashgar but their domination was soon shaken off.

At the end of the 5th century the western parts fell under the sway of the White Huns (Hephthalites) the Chinese however still retaining the regions about Lo-b-ko. In 712-13 the Muhammadans under Kotalba after several excursions into West Turkestan took Samarkand, Ferghana, Tashkend and Khotan and invaded East Turkestan as far as China. In 790 the Tibetans were masters but gradually weakening we find the country under the Ho-he (Uigurs?) towards the ninth century. In the 11th century the Mongolian hordes Kara Kalars entered Eastern Turkestan and penetrating westward Khiva fell under their domination. During the following century Genghis Khan overran China, Turkestan, India, Persia, Russia and Hungary. Kashgar fell under his rule in 1270 and flourished exceedingly.

This state of affairs lasted until the 14th century when Tughlak Timur accepted Islam and transferred his residence from Aksu to Kashgar.

His son reigned at Samarkand but was overthrown by Timur. In the 14th and 15th centuries

Bukhara and Samarcand became centres of Musalman scholarship and sent learned doctors to Kashgaria. In Szungaria a strong Kalmuk alliance was formed in the 17th century and extended its sway over it. To this alliance the rival factions of the 'White' and 'Black' mountaineers alternately appealed, Yarkand supporting the former, and Kashgar the latter. The struggles between them paved the way for a Chinese invasion and entering Szungaria in 1758 the last named perpetrated the horrible massacre of upwards of one million victims. The Kalmuks fled and Szungaria became a Chinese province. The Chinese next reconquered East Turkistan marking their progress by massacres. Hereupon the dissidents Khojas fled to Khokand and gathering together fanatical followers of Islam succeeded in overthrowing Chinese rule in 1825, 1830 and again in 1847 but their successes were never permanent. In 1857 another insurrection broke out but a few months later the Chinese again took Kashgar. In the course of the Szungarian outbreak of 1864 the Chinese were again expelled and in 1872 Yakub Beg became master of Kashgar. Five years later he had again to sustain war with China in which he was defeated and Eastern Turkistan became once more a Chinese province.

Note that the letters T B R L mean Top Bottom, right left and shew the position of the signs on the coin.

The value of the brass or copper taen (cash) is 1000 taels. The tael is not a coin but money of account and varies with the price of silver which at 30 pence per oz would be $\frac{3}{2}$.

Chinese Turkestan.

AKSUEmperor CHIEN LUNG AD 1716 1796

- 1 1 Tsen 乾隆通寶 - Chien Lung tung pao T B R Lft
 Currency of the Chien Lung period in Chinese
 R { To left in 1. AKSU { To right in 2. for 3. AK
 Manchu 3. Arabio AKSU BM
- 2 10 (tens) It as last R Lft and right as last
 Top 圓. 6. to tail 8 + 10 DM

Emperor CHIA CHING AD 1796 - 1820

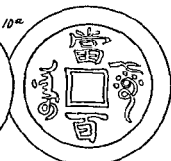
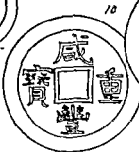
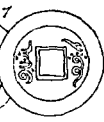
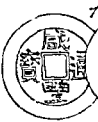
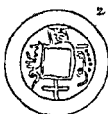
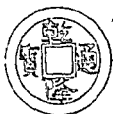
- 3 1 Tsen 嘉慶通寶 - Chia ching tung pao T B R L
 R as No 1 AKSU in Manchu and Arabio BM

Emperor TAO KUANG AD 1820 50

- 4 1 道光通寶 Tao kuang tung pao T B R L
 - Currency of the Tao Kuang period
 R as No 1 AKSU in Manchu and Arabio BM
- 5 5 It as last Tao Kuang tung pao T B R L
 R Left and right as No 1 AKSU in Manchu + Arabio
 Top 年 八 Nien pa. Year 8 = 1828 Bottom 5. 5
 2n
- 6 10 as last except bottom fig on R + 10 BM

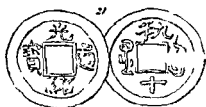
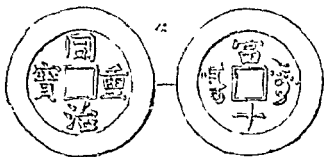
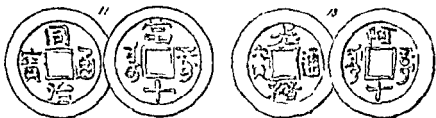
Emperor HSIEN FENG AD 1851 1862

- 7 1 咸豐通寶 Hsien Feng tung pao
 Currency of the Hsien Feng period T B R L
 R as No 1 AKSU in Manchu and Arabio BM
- 8 5 (5n) It as last Hsien Feng tung pao
 R as No 5 R AKSU year 8 5 (5n) BM
- 9 10 as last except bottom fig on R + 10 BM
- 10 50 咸豐重寶 Hsien Feng chung pao T B R L
 Heavy currency of the Hsien Feng period
 R Left and right as No 1 AKSU in Manchu + Arabio
 Top and bottom 當 十五 Tang wu shih 50 DM
- 10^a 100 咸豐元寶 Hsien Feng yuan pao
 Original coin of the Hsien Feng period
 R as last except bottom figure 百. pai. 100 DM





Chinese Turkestan.

		<u>Emperor TUNG CHIH AD 1862-74</u>	
11	10 Tien	同治通寶. Tung Chih tung pao	T B R. left.
		currency of the Tung Chih period	
		R as for silver in Manchuk and Arabic - left. and right	
		4 4 5. Tung (equal to) bottom + shih (100) = equal to 100 ^{2FN}	
12	10 -	as last but much larger coin.	HN
		<u>Emperor KUANG HSU AD 1875-1908</u>	
13	10 -	光緒通寶. Kuang Hsu tung pao	T B R. left
		currency of the Kuang Hsu period	
		R as for accepting top PE - Chinese 1 for 1 (11-10) 2FN	
		<u>KASHGAR.</u>	
14		عبد العزيز خان. Abdul Aziz Khan 1293. AD 1876	
		R ضرب كاشغر. Jart Kashgar	BM
15		similar undated	BM
16		do date on R xx 95. 1292	BM
		<u>KUJA or KUCHAR</u>	
		<u>Emperor HSIEN FENG AD 1851-62</u>	
17	10 Tien	Chinese as No 7. currency of the Hsien Feng period	
		R Top Tung bottom shih = equal to 10 (see No 11)	
		Kuja in Arabic كوا to right, & Manchuk 100 to left ^{HN}	
		<u>Emperor TUNG CHIH AD 1862-74.</u>	
18	10 -	Chinese as No 11 R as No 17	HN
		<u>YAKUB BEY Muhammadan Rebel AD 1865-died 77</u>	
19	110 -	عبد الرشيد خان. Yakub Bey. Dashed Khan samat 2.	
		R دار السلطنة كوا. Jart dar al Sultanat Kuja 1280.	BM & 440
20	110 -	as last but without date on R	2FN
		<u>Emperor KUANG HSU AD 1875-1908</u>	
21	13 -	as No 13 R as No 17 except top 7 7 Kuang Hsu	9 DEN










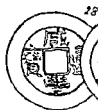
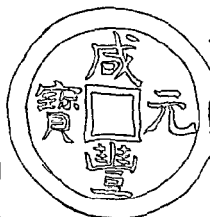
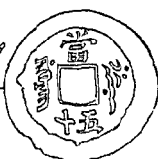
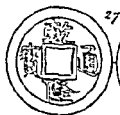
Chinese Turkistan

USHI or WUSHIH (Chinese)

- 26 1 Tael
 It as No 1 Chien Tung tung pao in Chinese TBR
 R { To left in  To right in  Ush
 { Manchu 3 Arabic 1 BR

YARKAND

- 27 1 Tael
 It as No 1 Chien Tung tung pao in Chinese TBR
 R { To left in  Yarkiyang { To right in Arabic
 { Manchu 3 Arabic 1 Yarkand 27
- 28 10 (copper)
 It as No 7 Shien Tung tung pao in Chinese -
 Currency of the Shien Tung period TBR
 R As last left & right Yarkiyang & Yarkand
 Top  Tang (equal to) Bottom  Tang
 Equal to ten (cash) BR
- 29 50
 As No 10 Shien Tung tung pao in Chinese
 R As last Yarkiyang & Yarkand in Manchu & Arab
 Top  Tang (equal to) Bottom  Tang
 Equal to 100 (cash) BR
- 30 100
 As No 10th Shien Tung tung pao in Chinese -
 Original coin of the Shien Tung period
 R As No 27 left & right Yarkiyang & Yarkand in
 Manchu and Arabic respectively
 Top  Tang (equal to) Bottom  Tang
 Equal to 100 (cash) BR
- 31 10
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